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The WHEAT SITUATION

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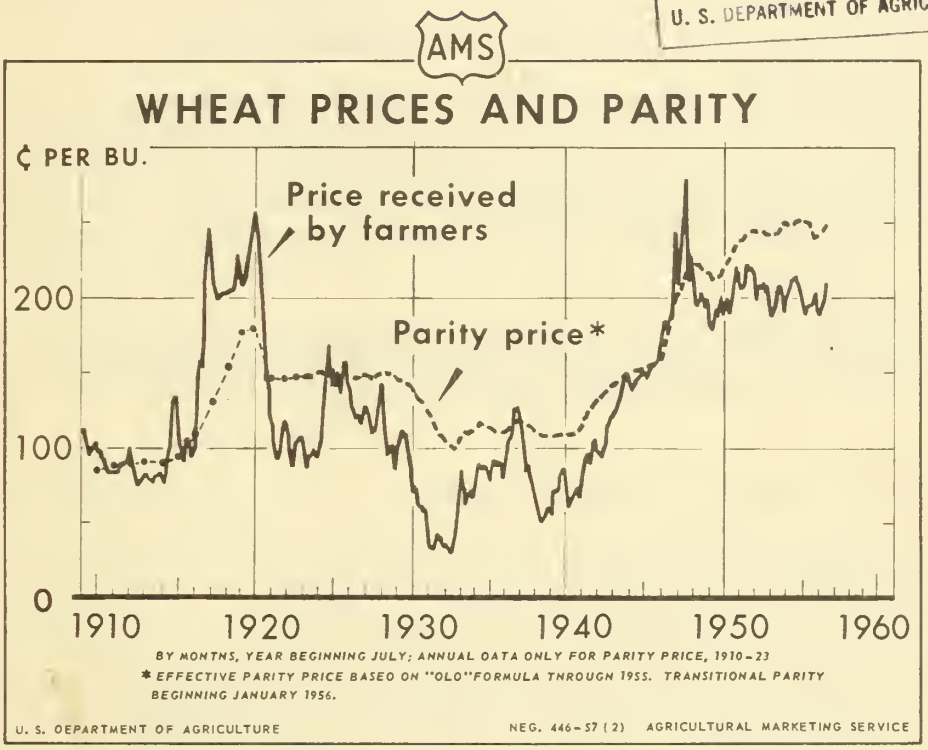

Wheat prices have been below parity since May 1948, reflecting large crops in the United States and generally favorable harvests in importing countries. Wheat prices were above parity each month from March 1946 to May 1948, except for February 1948. Since 1920, they were also above parity in 1924-25, 1925-26, and 1936-37.

Beginning with 1942-43, United States supplies have been very large. Beginning with 1945-46, except for two years, exports have also been heavy. Domestic disappearance was large in the six years ending with 1947-48, but since that time has been reduced by smaller quantities being fed.

Wheat prices in January 1957 were 84 percent of parity, compared with 82 percent a year earlier and 94 percent in 1946-55.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

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NOTICE OF NEW RICE SITUATION

In the past the Rice Situation and Outlook has been carried in special issues of the Wheat Situation. The Rice Situation is now a separate publication. The first issue was released November 29, 1956, and at least one issue a year is planned.

If you wish to receive the Rice Situation please mail in your name and address, using the form on the last page.

THE WHEAT SITUATION
Including Rye

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 21, 1957

SUMMARY

The high rate at which exports of wheat have been moving out indicates that the carryover next July 1 may be about 50 million bushels below last year. A further reduction of more than 125 million bushels is possible by July 1, 1958 because of the prospect for a reduced wheat crop this year.

The 297 million bushels of wheat estimated to have been exported in July-January of the current marketing year was more than double the exports in the same period of 1955-56. The total for this marketing year is expected to be about 450 million bushels, which would be 104 million above last season and 45 million above the 1945-52 average. Domestic use of wheat this year is expected to total about 600 million bushels, the same as in 1955-56.

Total disappearance from the 1956-57 supply of 2,036 million bushels is expected to leave stocks of about 985 million bushels next July 1 compared with 1,034 million a year earlier and the peak of 1,036 million on July 1, 1955.

Analysis of supply and distribution of wheat by classes indicates that stocks of old-crop white wheat next July may be reduced by about 60 million bushels compared with stocks last July, while stocks of other classes of wheat may not change much. Exports of white wheat have been especially heavy.

Total supplies available outside price support loan stocks or the CCC inventory are somewhat more than minimum requirements during the last half of the marketing year. However, reluctance to sell on the part of farmers or others, because of poor crop prospects or other reasons, or shortage in some classes of wheat in certain locations, would cause prices to continue at relatively high levels.

The 36.8 million acres of winter wheat seeded in the fall of 1956 was the smallest acreage seeded since the fall of 1912, nearly a fifth less than last year and nearly a third less than average. A 1957 winter wheat crop of 625 million bushels was indicated, based on conditions as of December 1 and other factors. A crop of this size would be 15 percent less than the 1956 crop and 28 percent less than average. The Forecast of production assumes normal weather, insect and desease conditions for the remainder of the 1957 crop season. The acreage seeded to winter wheat was reduced considerably by the Soil Bank, particularly in the Southern Great Plains.

At the time of the December winter wheat and rye report, the major portion of the Winter Wheat Belt remained critically short of both surface and sub-soil moisture, with production prospects well below normal. Since December 1 conditions have continued unfavorable for most of the Plain States Wheat Belt. Prospects for eastern Kansas and eastern Oklahoma are improved, but most of Kansas and the surrounding area are still seriously short of surface and sub-soil moisture. Moisture received about mid-February over much of the Panhandle area will be of material benefit in reviving spring growth, will reduce the immediate danger of serious soil blowing, and should maintain development in some areas well into the spring. Wheat prospects east of the Mississippi River are reported as good. In northern areas snow has provided an adequate cover during the recent cold weather. Snow in the Pacific Northwest also protected grains from severe cold, particularly in Washington. Oregon farmers, however, are concerned over possible losses. Prospects continue poor for dry land grains in eastern Colorado and New Mexico.

Not more than 3 million acres of spring wheat probably will be taken out of production under the Acreage Reserve Program of the Soil Bank, if weather conditions and prices are fairly favorable. With average yields on the spring seedings and average conditions for winter wheat during the remainder of the growing season, a total crop of about 810 million bushels would be produced.

Domestic disappearance in 1957-58 is expected to continue at about 600 million bushels. Exports are not expected to be as high as in 1956-57. If they are assumed at 350 million bushels, about the same as in 1955-56, total disappearance would amount to about 950 million bushels.

World exports of wheat and flour in 1956-57 will likely exceed the 1,040 million bushels exported in 1955-56 and may be above the record 1,066 million bushels exported in 1951-52. The increase expected this year is due to a number of factors, including reduced European production due to the severe winter and unfavorable weather at harvest time, also a tendency in some countries to build reserve stocks. United States exports will also be above 1955-56, and will reach the highest level since 1951-52. Sales of U. S. wheat for dollars are increasing and the total this year is expected to reverse the trend of the past several years. Large quantities of wheat are moving to many underdeveloped countries under Public Law 480 and other authorizations.

Total acreage of winter grains in Western Europe is expected to be at least as large as in 1956, but in some countries in Eastern Europe the acreage was reduced by early cold weather. Weather conditions in Western Europe have been generally favorable throughout the winter. Conditions are varied in Asia. Prospects are generally excellent in India, and the harvest which gets under way in March is expected to be a record or near record. Prospects also point to a large crop in Pakistan. In parts of Asia, however, especially in Turkey, Korea and parts of Japan, insufficient rainfall is causing concern for the winter crops. Forecasts place the wheat harvest in Turkey considerably below the small 1956 outturn. The outlook for wheat in North Africa is also less favorable than in 1956.

Supplies of rye for the 1956-57 marketing year are estimated at 41.7 million bushels, 15 percent less than in 1955-56, but 22 percent more than the 1950-54 average. Disappearance of rye in the marketing year may total about 33 million bushels, leaving a carryover July 1, 1957 of about 9 million bushels, compared with 16.7 million last July 1, and the 1946-55 average of 7.2 million.

Prices received by farmers for rye averaged $1.18 per bushel the first 7 months of the current marketing year, almost 28 cents above the same months a year earlier. The 1957-crop rye support price will be $1.15 per bushel for Grade No. 2 or better, or No. 3 on test weight only, and containing not more than 1 percent ergot. This rate reflects 70 percent or parity as of January 15, 1957 and compares with the support of $1.27 for the 1956-crop rye which was established at 76 percent of parity.

DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

January 1 Stocks of Wheat Second Largest of Record; Over Half Owned by CCC, Mostly Hard Red Winter

Stocks of wheat in all positions on January 1, 1957 totaled 1,487 million bushels, the second largest for that date. They were 5 percent smaller than the record holdings a year earlier but 54 percent larger than the 1946-55 average. This is the first substantial decline in total stocks from the previous year for any quarter since 1952. The stocks totaled nearly 50 percent larger than the 1956 production, reflecting the near record large carryover of 1,034 million bushels of old wheat on July 1, 92 percent of which was Government owned.

Current stocks are down 310 million bushels or about a fifth from stocks on October 1, 1956. The decline reflects the largest disappearance during the October-December quarter since 1947.

The CCC own 833 million bushels out of the total January 1 stocks compared with 888 million bushels out of the 1,567 million-bushel total a year earlier. The 833 million bushels owned by CCC consisted of the following quantities by classes, in million bushels: Hard red winter, 604; hard red spring, 141; soft red winter, 1; white, 84; durum, 1 and mixed, 2. (table 12). Total stocks on January 1, 1957 with comparisons, are shown in table 10, and stocks owned by CCC on January 1 by States, in table 11.

July-December Wheat Disappearance up 30 Percent; Large Exports to Reduce Carrover July 1, 1957

Disappearance of wheat, July through December this marketing year, totaled 547 million bushels, compared with 407 million bushels a year earlier and the average of 470 million for 1950-54. Disappearance this year included food use (continental U. S. civilian, territories, and military) of about

249 million bushels, about the same as a year earlier. About 51 million bushels were used as seed and feed compared with about 37 million a year earlier. Exports of wheat, including products, during July-December totaled about 247 million bushels, which was sharply above the 122 million bushels a year earlier.

Table 1.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United Stated, 1951-56 and 1957 projected

Item	Year beginning July						
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/	1957 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Carryover on July 1	399.9	256.0	605.5	933.5	1,036.2	1,034	988
Production	988.2	1,306.4	1,173.1	983.9	934.7	997	810
Imports 3/	31.6	21.6	5.5	4.2	9.9	5	5
Total	1,419.7	1,584.0	1,784.1	1,921.6	1,980.8	2,036	1,803
Domestic disappearance							
Food 4/	496.5	488.4	487.6	486.4	481.0	483	482
Seed	87.3	88.2	68.7	64.9	66.3	55	55
Industry	.9	.2	.2	.2	.7	---	---
Feed 5/	103.7	83.9	77.1	59.6	53.0	60	60
Total	688.4	660.7	633.6	611.1	601.0	598	597
Exports 6/	475.3	317.8	217.0	274.3	345.9	450	7/350
Total disappearance	1,163.7	978.5	850.6	885.4	946.9	1,048	7/947
Stocks on June 30	256.0	605.5	933.5	1,036.2	1,033.9	988	856

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Projected.
3/ Excludes imports of wheat for milling-in-bond and export as flour.
4/ Includes shipments to U. S. territories and military food use at home and abroad.
5/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance is accounted for.
6/ Actual exports including those for civilian feeding under the military supply program.
7/ No basis for forecast at this time. Figure used for export is about the same as in 1955-56.

Disappearance of wheat for domestic use through the entire marketing year is expected to total about 600 million bushels, including about 483 million bushels for food, (continental civilian food, territories and military), 115 million for seed and feed. Exports are now expected to total about 450 million bushels, 30 percent above the 346 million 1955-56, and 11 percent above the high 1945-52 average of 405 million bushels. The long-time 1920-53 average was 208 million bushels. Large exports this year reflect increased sales for dollars and heavy movement of wheat sold for foreign currencies under Public Law 480.

Total supplies for the 1956-57 marketing year are now estimated at 2,036 million bushels, consisting of the carryover July 1. 1956 of 1,034 million, production of 997 million, and an allowance for imports of about 5 million bushels mostly of feeding quality wheat. Imports July-January totaled about 2.8 million bushels. If domestic disappearance totals about 600 million bushels, as now estimated, and 450 million bushels are exported a carryover on July 1, 1957 of about 985 1/ million bushels is indicated. This would be about 50 million below a year earlier, not a large cut, but, the first significant reduction since 1952. A reduction of 2 million bushels took place in the 1955-56 marketing year, the first since 1952.

The expected reduction in carryover stocks this year reflects stepped up exports, since production increased from 935 million in 1955 to 997 million in 1956, and domestic disappearance in 1956-57 is about the same as a year ago. Production in 1956 rose because of greater acreage harvested and higher yield--49.8 million acres with a yield of 20.0 bushels per acre, compared with 47.3 million acres with a yield of 19.8 bushels per acre a year earlier.

U. S. Wheat Exports in 1956-57
Expected to Reach Highest Level Since 1951-52 2/

United States exports of wheat and products of about 450 million bushels this year, as already stated, represents an increase of about 30 percent over the level of 1955-56 and only 11 percent below the alltime record 504 million bushels exported in 1948-49, only 5 percent below the 475 million bushels exported in 1951-52. The high level of shipments now practically assured for the current marketing season is due to some unusual factors stimulating demand in importing countries as well as to special export programs in the United States.

Severe winter weather conditions in Northern Europe reduced production of wheat and poor weather at harvest time lowered the quality of the crop. This has resulted in a greater demand for imported wheat than would be expected under average crop conditions. Our wheat exports to Europe for the first half of the current marketing season are more than double the 54 million bushels shipped to that area during the first half of the 1955-56

1/ Rounded from 988 as shown in Table 1.
2/ Prepared by the Foreign Agricultural Service.

year. France, which was particularly hard hit by bad weather, is a large net importer of wheat this year, in contrast to a year ago when nearly 100 million bushels were exported. The small French wheat exports this year have not been an important competitive factor in world markets, and those countries which imported French wheat last year are buying increased quantities of U. S. wheat in 1956-57.

The quantities in millions of bushels taken by principal foreign outlets during the first seven months of the season, compared with the same period a year ago shown in parentheses, were as follows: Japan, 30.1 (28.5); West Germany, 26.5 (9.5); France, 25.2 (none); United Kingdom, 24.2 (9.7); India, 21.8 (0.8); Netherlands, 19.0 (12.4); Belgium, 15.7 (2.7) and Pakistan 12.5 (negligible).

As for the balance of the year, it may be said that the export demand for wheat remains active, that adequate shipping facilities are likely to be available, and that the dock strike seems to have been settled. There are some uncertainties, such as the impact of international developments on world wheat markets, the availability of new-crop wheat for early export movement from Argentina, and European crop prospects. Middle East also has caused some European countries to increase reserve stocks of wheat above normal levels

All these factors have increased the opportunities to move U. S. wheat. Canada and Australia are also enjoying increased exports to date this season over the levels of a year earlier. Argentina, as a result of the recent good harvest, is expected to be moving increased quantites of wheat, although exports so far this year are below the level of 1955-56.

Within the United States, maximum efforts are being carried on to raise the level of wheat exports. U. S. wheat is priced competitively with that from other areas of the world and a wide choice of good quality wheat is available to meet the requirements of importers. Sales of U. S. wheat for dollars are increasing and the total this year is expected to reverse the trend of the past several years. Large quantities of wheat are moving to many underdeveloped countries under the provisions of Public Law 480 and other authorizations. These special export programs, in some countries, are instrumental in raising the food consumption levels and preventing starvation while in others the need for possible dependence on the U.S.S.R. for wheat supplies is removed. All recipient countries are enabled, by these programs, to step up their plans for economic development.

July-February Exports Estimated at 335 to 340 Million Bushels

United States wheat and flour exports during the first 8 months (July-February) of the 1956-57 season are expected to reach 335 to 340 million bushels, grain equivalent, nearly double the 174 million bushels during the same period a year ago. This estimate is based on actual exports by the Census Bureau during July-December and reports on inspections for export of wheat during January and the first two weeks of February.

Carryover of White Wheat Expected to be Down Sharply; Small Changes in Stocks of Other Classes Indicated

Analysis of supply and distribution of wheat by classes shows that the carryover of other than white wheat next July 1 are not expected to be much different from those of last July. Stocks of white wheat may be about 60 million bushels below those of last July. The 1956 crop of white wheat was somewhat larger than a year earlier but exports this year have been very large. Stocks of hard red winter continue very large, constituting over 70 percent of the total. Stocks of hard red winter next July 1 are expected to be increased by about 10 million bushels, soft red winter by about 6 million and durum by about 4 million. Stocks of hard red spring may be down by about 5 million bushels. Production in 1956 compared with 1955, which explains in part the change in stocks, in million bushels, is as follows: Hard red winter, up 26; soft red winter, up 13; durum, up 20 from a crop greatly reduced by 15-B rust; and white, up 12. The 1956 production of hard red spring was down 9 million bushels.

Table 2 compares the projected carryover of wheat by classes for July 1, 1957 with that of a year earlier. The table also shows the sharp increase by classes from 1952, when the total carryover was only 256 million bushels.

Table 2.- Wheat: Estimated carryover by classes, July 1, 1957 compared with 1952 and 1956

Class	1952	1956	1957	1957 change from 1952	1957 change from 1956
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Hard red winter	97	695	705	+608	+10
Soft red winter	16	18	24	+ 8	+ 6
Hard red spring	117	180	175	+ 58	- 5
Durum	15	9	13	- 2	+ 4
White	11	132	71	+ 60	-61
Total	256	1,034	988	+732	-46

Table 3 shows estimated supply and distribution by classes, 1941 to 1955 and 1956 projected. As indicated in the note at the bottom of table 3 the figures are not based on survey or enumeration data, and are therefore only approximations.

Supply and distribution for Class II Durum beginning with 1948-49 is shown in table 8, and for the Pacific Northwest in table 9.

Table 3 .- Estimated supply and distribution of wheat, by classes, continental United States, 1941-56 1/

Item	Year beginning July															
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 2/	1956 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
All wheat																
Stocks, July 1	385	631	619	317	279	100	84	196	307	425	400	256	606	934	1,036	1,034
Production	942	969	844	1,060	1,108	1,152	1,359	1,295	1,098	1,019	988	1,306	1,173	984	935	997
Imports	4	1	136	42	2	0	0	1	2	12	32	22	6	4	10	5
Supply	1,331	1,601	1,599	1,419	1,389	1,252	1,443	1,492	1,407	1,456	1,420	1,584	1,785	1,922	1,981	2,036
Exports 3/	32	33	44	148	393	401	489	507	302	369	479	321	220	278	350	454
Carryover	631	619	317	279	100	84	196	307	425	400	256	606	934	1,036	1,034	988
Domestic disappearance	668	949	1,238	992	896	767	758	678	680	687	685	657	631	608	597	594
Hard red winter																
Stocks, July 1	160	291	317	113	109	37	28	110	167	252	214	97	395	560	677	695
Production	396	486	364	468	521	582	744	648	541	459	382	723	504	489	416	442
Supply	556	777	681	581	630	619	772	758	708	711	596	820	899	1,049	1,093	1,137
Exports 3/	20	20	20	104	237	271	338	352	180	199	251	184	78	124	164	206
Carryover	291	317	113	109	37	28	110	167	252	214	97	395	560	677	695	705
Domestic disappearance	245	440	548	368	356	320	324	239	276	298	248	241	261	248	234	226
Soft red winter																
Stocks, July 1	40	54	29	18	19	11	8	16	16	29	26	16	38	70	50	18
Production	204	149	125	203	208	183	210	211	203	162	148	193	231	185	173	186
Supply	244	203	154	221	227	194	218	227	219	191	174	209	269	255	223	204
Exports 3/	2	1	1	13	66	31	45	42	35	30	23	43	56	62	69	45
Carryover	54	29	18	19	11	8	16	16	29	26	16	38	70	50	18	24
Domestic disappearance	188	173	135	189	150	155	157	169	155	135	135	131	143	143	136	135
Hard red spring																
Stocks, July 1	136	206	205	151	112	39	31	48	79	86	106	117	128	195	172	180
Production	202	206	227	236	221	215	220	226	169	207	256	181	217	145	184	175
Imports	4	0	133	38	0	0	0	1	2	12	32	22	6	4	10	5
Supply	342	412	565	425	333	254	251	275	250	305	394	320	351	344	366	360
Exports 3/	2	2	7	24	53	39	49	59	23	49	88	17	11	28	30	35
Carryover	206	205	151	112	39	31	48	79	86	106	117	128	195	172	180	175
Domestic disappearance	134	205	407	289	241	184	154	137	141	150	189	175	145	144	156	150
Durum																
Stocks, July 1	25	34	27	14	8	5	9	10	18	25	24	15	7	5	2	9
Production	41	42	34	30	33	36	45	46	39	38	36	23	14	5	20	40
Imports	0	1	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Supply	66	77	64	48	43	41	54	56	57	63	60	38	21	10	22	49
Exports 3/	1	1	1	2	1	4	15	4	2	10	14	3	---	---	---	13
Carryover	34	27	14	8	5	9	10	18	25	24	15	7	5	2	9	13
Domestic disappearance	31	49	49	38	37	28	29	34	30	29	31	28	16	8	13	23
White																
Stocks, July 1	24	46	41	21	31	8	8	12	27	33	30	11	38	104	135	132
Production	99	86	94	123	125	136	140	164	146	153	166	186	207	160	142	154
Supply	123	132	135	144	156	144	148	176	173	186	196	197	245	264	277	286
Exports 3/	7	9	15	5	36	56	42	50	62	81	103	77	75	64	87	155
Carryover	46	41	21	31	8	8	12	27	33	30	11	38	104	135	132	71
Domestic disappearance	70	82	99	108	112	80	94	99	78	75	82	82	66	65	58	60

1/ 1929-1940 in the Wheat Situation, September 1943, page 12.
2/ Subject to revision. 1956 projected.
3/ In addition to wheat grain, includes grain equivalent of flour made from U. S. wheat; also semolina and macaroni (in terms of wheat) for years beginning July, in million bushels, as follows: 1942, 1; 1943, 1; 1944, 2; 1945, 1; 1946, 3; 1947, 6; and 1948, 1; other years less than 1. Also includes shipments to territories of the United States.

Note.- Figures by classes in this table are not based on survey or enumeration data and are therefore only approximations. Estimated stocks on farms and in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses by kinds, are assumed to be present in about the same proportion as produced; the classes within kinds are established on the basis of the quinquennial wheat-variety surveys. Commercial stocks are reported by classes, and merchant mill stocks are broken down largely on the basis of the distribution by classes of commercial stocks, after making allowance for quantities going for export. CCC inventories by classes July 1 became available beginning 1955. Exports and shipments by classes are estimated on the basis of "inspection for export" for wheat as grain, and on the basis of the area from which exports are made for flour; also, on the basis of records of the former War Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture, and export indemnifying agencies.

"Free" Wheat Supplies Somewhat More Than Expected Minimum Requirements for Such Supplies

Analysis of the supply situation indicates that total remaining "free" supplies (supplies outside the price support program) are somewhat more than minimum requirements during the last half of the marketing year. The total quantity of wheat owned by CCC or held under support programs early this year amounted to 1,020 million bushels. This includes 833 million bushels owned on January 1, 174 million bushels of 1956-crop wheat still under loan on January 15 and 13 million bushels of 1955-crop wheat resealed. Subtracting the 1,020 million bushels from the total stocks on January 1 of 1,487 million bushels leaves 470 million bushels as free supplies.

Minimum domestic requirements out of "free" old-crop supplies during the last 6 months of the marketing year are estimated at 325 million bushels as follows (in million bushels): Farm use for seed and feed, 60; food,225; and needed for pipeline, 40. This would leave about 145 million bushels for export out of "free" supplies. Total exports for the January-June period are estimated to be about 203 million bushels. The 145 million bushels available for export out of "free" supplies may be somewhat more than adequate, depending on the amount of CCC stocks paid "in kind" under the export payment program, quantities required to come out of CCC stocks exported under barter and other special export programs for which wheat must come out of CCC stocks.

In this computation no allowance has been made for wheat under purchase agreements, net change between quantities going under support between January 15 and January 30 (when the program terminates) and quantities redeemed after January 15, or for quantities being sold by CCC at or above the loan plus 5 percent plus carrying charges. Moreover, the distribution by classes may be such that supplies of some classes at some locations will not be adequate to meet requirements unless prices are sufficiently high to result in further loan redemptions. On the other hand, an early harvest would relieve the pressure that might develope on old crop "free" supplies.

Cash Prices Continue Above Effective Loan, and Generally Near High for Marketing Year

Cash wheat prices continue above the effective loan level and, with the exception of prices at St. Louis, are not much below the high for the season to date. The price of No. 2 Soft Red Winter at St. Louis declined somewhat more recently than other wheats in other markets, but the price on February 21 was still 8 cents above the effective loan. This is higher relative to the loan than prices in other markets, except in the Pacific Northwest. Prices of No. 1 Soft White at Portland on February 21 were about 41 cents above the effective loan and high enough so that unrestricted sales are being made from CCC stocks at market prices but not less than the loan rate plus 5 percent plus carrying charges.

Table 4.- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1956 and 1957 1/

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices								1956-crop support prices	
	Monthly average					Daily range			Effective	Terminal
	Jan. 1956	Oct. 1956	Nov. 1956	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1957	February 14, 1956	February 7, 1957	February 14, 1957	February 14, 1957	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:										
Chicago:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.13	2.26	2.38	2.42	2.43	2.21	2.34	2.35	2.28	2.30
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.14	2.26	2.39	2.43	2.44	2.21	2.36	2.36	2.28	2.30
St. Louis:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.17	2.29	2.39	2.42	2.44	2.23	2.34-2.37	2.36-2.38	2.28	2.30
Kansas City:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein	2.16	2.27	2.33	2.32	2.33	2.17-2.18	2.30-2.31	2.32-2.33	2.28	2.30
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, 13 percent protein	2.29	2.30	2.35	2.34	2.35	2.21-2.36	2.30-2.34	2.33-2.37	2.30	2.32
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.15	2.28	2.32	2.33	2.36	2.16-2.18	2.32-2.35	2.34-2.37	2.28	2.30
Fort Worth:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.40	2.48	2.54	2.52	2.53	2.38-2.47	2.47-2.52	2.50-2.55	2/2.43	2/2.45
Minneapolis:										
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.32	2.29	2.35	2.34	2.34	2.32-2.33	2.34-2.35	2.34-2.35	2.32	2.34
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.37	2.29	2.39	2.36	2.37	2.34-2.37	2.36-2.38	2.36-2.38	2.35	2.37
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.41	2.45	2.50	2.44	2.42	2.38-2.42	2.40-2.44	2.38-2.42	2.38	2.40
No. 2 Hard Amber Durum	2.75	2.55	2.68	2.69	2.65	2.60-2.75	2.67-2.72	2.64-2.68	2.56	2.58
Portland:										
No. 1 Hard White, 12 percent protein	2.51	2.29	2.36	2.46	2.51	2.52-2.53	2.56	2.59	3/2.24	3/2.26
No. 1 Soft White	2.19	2.26	2.34	2.46	2.51	2.19-2.20	2.56	2.59	2.19	2.21
Toledo:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.05	2.17	2.34	2.38	2.36	2.11-2.12	2.24-2.25	2.25-2.26	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	2.09	2.19	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.11-2.12	2.22-2.23	2.23-2.24	---	---
Rye:										
Minneapolis, No. 2	1.17	1.46	1.44	1.43	1.48	1.14-1.19	1.38-1.41	1.36-1.39	1.47	1.50

1/ Cash grain closing prices are not the range of cash sales during the day but are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The terminal rate is a rate used in determining the effective support price for grain in terminal storage or in transit to terminal and for calculating most county price support rates. The effective support price is the established terminal support rate for grain received by rail minus the deduction for storage as of the date shown. A comparison of the above effective price support rate and the current cash closing price is an indication of whether the market price is above or below the support rate provided the location of the grain is on track at the specified terminals. The monthly average price is the simple average of the daily closing prices.

2/ Galveston effective and terminal support price. The cash price at Fort Worth is usually backed by paid-in freight which will carry it to Galveston. Therefore cash prices at Fort Worth may usually be compared with the effective support price at Galveston. A terminal support price is not established for Fort Worth.

3/ Applies only to the varieties Baart and Bluestem of the sub-class Hard White.

The average price received by farmers in mid-January was $2.09, which was 2 cents above a month earlier and 14 cents above a year ago. Strength in wheat prices results from heavy exports, operation of the changed export program announced July 13 and put in operation September 4, and also from the support program.

As the marketing year has advanced, market prices have been high enough to attract sufficient free wheat for trade needs. This necessitated the redemption of quantities of wheat under loan as well as the purchase of CCC wheat at or above legal minimum levels. With "free" supplies only somewhat above requirements, reluctance to sell on the part of farmers or others, because of poor crop prospects or other reasons, or shortage in some classes of wheat in certain locations, would cause prices to continue at relatively high levels.

A period of reduced buying for export could lower prices temporarily, but a return to the relatively high level would be expected as export purchases were resumed. Fluctuations in prices are also expected if adverse weather damages the growing crop, including high winds which would blow dry top soil, or, on the other hand, if widespread moisture was received.

Small Winter Wheat Crop Indicated in December; Conditions Continue Unfavorable in Southwest, Elsewhere Generally Good

Winter wheat seedings in the fall of 1956 were the smallest acreage seeded since the fall of 1912. Total seeding of winter wheat for all purposes were estimated at 36.8 million acres, nearly a fifth less than last year and nearly a third less than the average. The crop seeded in the fall of 1956 is the fourth consecutive winter wheat crop planted under acreage allotments and marketing quotas. It is the first wheat crop planted after provisions of the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve Program were widely known.

A 1957 winter wheat crop of 625 million bushels was indicated, based on conditions as of December 1 and other factors. A crop of this size would be 15 percent less than the 1956 crop and 28 percent less than the 1945-54 average. The forecast of production assumes normal weather, insect and disease conditions for the remainder of the 1957 crop season.

The acreage seeded to winter wheat was influenced considerably by the Soil Bank, particularly in the Southern Great Plains. The Acreage Reserve Program received a significant response in the Southern Plains States where persistent drought discouraged seedings. Farmers enrolled a total of 10.7 million acres in the Reserve Program. Heaviest participation was in the five-State area of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico where about 8.3 million acres were signed up.

In the December winter wheat and rye report, the 1957 winter wheat acreage was described as thirsty with the crop off to a poor start. Practically the entire winter wheat producing area experienced weather extremes

that delayed seeding or slowed plant development. Soils in most areas extending from the Rocky Mountain Region east through the Plains and the Corn Belt States were quite dry at normal seeding time, and growers "dusted-in" a considerable acreage. Subsequent moisture prior to December 1 over scattered areas relieved dry surface soil conditions. Fields germinated to fair stands, but fall growth was slow. At the time of the December report, the major portion of the Winter Wheat Belt remained critically short of both surface and sub-soil moisture, with production prospects well below normal. Germination had been quite spottey, and it was reported that some sprouted grain had insufficient moisture to emerge. Fields up to stands generally showed limited growth and were quite vulnerable to wind erosion during the winter months.

Since December 1 conditions have continued generally unfavorable for most of the hard red winter belt, with prospects for eastern Kansas and eastern Oklahoma improved after an inch of rain in early February. Although eastern Kansas has had some precipitation, most of the State and the surrounding aream are still seriously short of surface and subsoil moisture. Moisture received about mid-February over much of the Panhandle area will be of material benefit in reviving spring growth, will reduce the immediate danger of serious soil blowing, and should maintain development in some areas well into the spring.

East of the Mississippt River, wheat prospects are reported as good. In Northern areas, snow has provided an adequate cover during the recent cold weather. Snow in the Pacific Northwest also protected grains from severe cold, particularly in Washington. Oregon farmers, however, are concerned over possible losses. Prospects continue poor for dry land grains in eastern Colorado and New Mexico.

Prospects Are That Carryover July 1, 1958 Will Be Down Sharply, Reflecting Reduced Production

It is probable that not more than 3 million acres of spring wheat will be taken out of production under the Acreage Reserve Program of the Soil Bank, if growing conditions and prices are fairly favorable. With average yields on the spring seedings and a winter crop of 625 million bushels, based on December 1 conditions and average conditions for the remainder of the growing season, a total crop of about 810 million bushels would be produced.

Domestic disappearance in 1957-58 is expected to continue at about 600 million bushels. Exports are not expected to be as high as in 1956-57. If they are assumed at 350 million bushels, which is about the same as in 1955-56, total disappearance would amount to about 950 million bushels. A crop of 810 million would be substantially below such disappearance, indicating a substantial reduction in the carryover at the end of the 1957-58 marketing year.

Soil Bank Acreage
Reserve Regulations

Among the more important provisions of the regulations covering the Acreage Reserve Program of the Soil Bank for 1957, announced December 26, are: (1) A national allocation of 1957 Acreage Reserve funds among the commodities to be covered in the 1957 program--wheat, corn, upland cotton, tobacco and rice. (2) A breakdown of these commodity allocations among producing States and counties within them. (3) Establishment of maximums on the amount of acreage of a particular crop that an individual farmer can place in the Acreage Reserve. The maximum for wheat is 50 acres or 50% of allotments, whichever is larger. There is a provision that this maximum may be exceeded if funds are still available after all farmers have had an opportunity to participate. (4) There will be no minimum acreage limitations on the amount of land that may be entered in the program except those already in effect for 1957 wheat, which is 3 acres or the allotment whichever is smaller. (5) The deadline for signing 1957 Acreage Reserve agreements is March 8 for spring wheat. This program for wheat is applicable only in the 36 States which comprise the commercial area.

The national average rate per acre for wheat in 1957 under the Acreage Reserve Program was announced December 12 at $20.04 per acre, the same as the 1956 rate.

Over 11.6 million acres of 1957-crop wheat covered by 211,427 agreements were signed under the Acreage Reserve Program for wheat as of February 15. This included a net acreage remaining of 10.3 million acres of winter wheat. In addition, about 400,00 acres of spring wheat were offered through February 15 by producers for inclusion in the Acreage Reserve Program, subject to reallocation of funds.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

World Wheat Trade in 1956-57 May Exceed
the Previous Record of 1951-52 3/

World exports of wheat and flour in 1956-57 will likely exceed the level of 1955-56 and may be above the record 1,066 million bushels exported in 1951-52. The increase expected this year is due to a number of unusual factors. The severe damage in the winter of 1956 in Northern Europe reduced production in this area 15 percent below 1954-55. Unfavorable weather during harvest also contributed to reduced yields and lowered the quality of the crop. Some countries in other areas also suffered natural disasters, increasing their needs for imported wheat this year. The blocking of the Suez Canal and the general unrest in the Middle East resulted in a tendency in some countries to build reserve stocks.

3/ Prepared by Foreign Agricultural Service.

There are other factors also which are important this year, but these will be effective in other years as well. Here at home, special export programs will raise U. S. exports to the highest level since 1951-52. A further indication of increased world exports is the return of Russia as an important shipper. Russia has entered into agreements to supply large quantities of wheat to countries in Eastern Europe and a sizable amount to Egypt, in addition to normal exports to some of the Western European countries. Fulfillment of these commitments would much more than offset the declines in exports from France and Turkey. Shipments to date from Russia are well ahead of a year ago.

As a further indication pointing to an increase in world wheat trade this year, Canadian and Australian shipments through January are also higher than a year ago--more than offsetting smaller exports from the Argentine. The recent wheat harvest in Argentina will, however, provide increased availabilities for export from that country during the balance of the marketing year. In the United States, exports through January reached nearly 300 million bushels, approximately double the total for the first 7 months of the 1955-56 year.

The estimate of world wheat exports in 1955-56 has been revised to 1,040 million bushels, over 7 percent above the 1954-55 level and only about 2 percent below the 1951-52 record.

Wheat Supplies in Four Exporting Countries Reduced

Supplies of wheat for export and carryover in the four principal exporting countries (United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia) totaled 2,191 million bushels on February 1 (table 20). This is 89 million bushels less than a year earlier, but with that exception is the largest of record for that date.

Supplies of wheat in the United States for export and carryover on February 1 totaled 1,138 million bushels, 86 million bushels below a year earlier. Canadian supplies totaled 775 million this year as against 731 million a year earlier. Exportable supplies in Argentina totaled 158 million bushels compared with 124 million in 1956. Such supplies in Australia totaled 120 million this year as against 201 million last year.

Winter Wheat Prospects Variable Abroad 4/

The weather during the fall in Western Europe was mostly favorable for seeding winter grains. Though some countries reported that lateness of fall harvesting operations held up seeding and caused some reduction in the

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4/ Prepared in the Foreign Agricultural Service.

acreage seeded to winter grains, the total wheat acreage for Western Europe is expected to be at least as large as in 1956. Winter wheat normally accounts for over 90 percent of total wheat acreage there, but larger proportions of the total may be seeded to spring wheat when conditions are adverse for winter wheat.

Larger than usual spring wheat acreage was seeded last year in countries where winter wheat suffered damage from winter kill. This was especially marked in France. High yields from spring wheat last season reportedly increased growers' interest in such varieties, yields of which normally do not compare favorably with winter wheat yields. Weather conditions in this area have been generally favorable throughout the winter, with little damage from winter kill indicated to date. Moisture conditions have been reported favorable in most areas. Grain seeding was cut short by very early cold weather in parts of Eastern Europe and some countries of that area are expected to have smaller breadgrain crops as a result.

Conditions are varied in Asia. Wheat prospects are generally excellent in India, and the harvest which normally gets under way in March is expected to be a record or near record one. Prospects also point to a large crop in Pakistan. In parts of Asia, however, especially in Turkey, Korea and parts of Japan, insufficient rainfall is causing concern for the winter crops. Most serious conditions are reported for the principal surplus producing area of Turkey, where extended drought made conditions so unfavorable that only about half the usual acreage was seeded to winter grains. Forecasts place Turkey's 1957 wheat harvest considerably below the small 1956 outturn, which was reduced by drought during the growing season.

The outlook for wheat in North Africa is also less favorable than in 1956 because of drought in some areas and local disturbances in others. Crop damage in Morocco is attributed to drought and dust storms, while disturbed conditions appear to have reduced cultivation materially in some parts of Algeria.

END USE DETERMINES QUALITY OF WHEAT 5/

The word "quality" when applied to wheat is a much abused term. Even among those who use it most, there is a general misunderstanding and misuse. Wheat producers, intrastate wheat handlers, legislators, and Government officials who administer the several wheat programs--each thinks of it in a different way.

Actually, when used in relation to a particular class of wheat, the word "quality" denotes its suitability for some specific purpose. It has no reference to intrinsic values.

5/ Article of same title in Agricultural Marketing, December 1956, by Philip Talbott. AMS. U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Since commercial bakers are the primary users of wheat's principal product, flour, the demands of the baking industry determine the quality of the wheat it uses. For example, "yeast leavened" products require a certain type of flour, while "chemically leavened" baked goods demand another.

The deciding feature is the functional properties and machinability of the wheat used in these two classes of products. However, a particular type of wheat may be considered of good quality for one product but "poor" for another.

Yeast leavened products, consisting primarily of bread and rolls, some pastries, and other baked items made by biscuit and cracker bakers, and best when made with flour obtained from the hard classes of wheat. Such classes are "Class I--Hard Red Spring Wheat", "Class IV--Hard Red Winter Wheat", and "Class VI--Subclass (A) Hard White Wheat."

Chemically leavened products--Cakes, cookies, doughnuts, some pastries, biscuits and crackers--are generally made with flour obtained from the soft classed of wheat. These are "Class V---Soft Red Winter Wheat" and "Class VI--Subclass (B) Soft White Wheat."

Consumers and bakers alike consider yeast leavened products made with soft wheat flour to be of poor quality. This is because the intrinsic characteristics of soft wheat flour's protein and other components simply do not produce yeast leavened products of a fine grain and texture, nor of a good volume.

The converse, of course, is also true. Chemically leavened products made with hard wheat flour are not acceptable to the consumer or baker. They lack "shortness" and the grain and texture are usually poor.

What is not true, however, is the general belief among producers and handlers of hard red spring wheat--including millers and bakers- that all other classes of wheat are inferior. Such a belief is erroneous.

Scientific studies on the functional properties of the various classes of wheat show that hard red winter wheat of equally sound protein content will produce flour having the same intrinsic baking quality as flour produced from hard spring wheat.

But without the benefit of scientific milling and baking tests it is difficult to determine with certainty which of two carloads of equal-grade wheat (one car hard red spring and the other car hard red winter) is of better quality.

This is a question still posed before researchers. One that must be solved in the not-too-far future.

Table 5 .- Winter wheat: Approximate acreage allotment and seeded acreage, by States, 1957, and acreage seeded as percentage of approximate allotment, 1957 compared with 1956

State	Percentage winter of all wheat seeded, average 1953-55	1957				1956 winter wheat seeded as percentage of approximate 1956 winter allotment 3/
		Allotment for all wheat	Winter wheat		Seeded as percentage of approximated allotment	
			Approximate allotment 1/	Seeded 2/		
	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent
Maine 4/	---	1.5	---	---	---	---
New Hampshire 4/	---	0.1	---	---	---	---
Vermont 4/	---	.5	---	---	---	---
Massachusetts 4/	---	.7	---	---	---	---
Rhode Island 4/	---	.6	---	---	---	---
Connecticut 4/	---	.6	---	---	---	---
New York	100.0	317.6	317.6	250.0	78.7	107.6
New Jersey	100.0	53.9	53.9	60.0	111.4	126.9
Pennsylvania	100.0	600.8	600.8	526.0	87.6	105.8
Ohio	100.0	1,558.1	1,558.1	1,444.0	92.7	103.5
Indiana	100.0	1,144.1	1,144.1	1,211.0	105.8	103.6
Illinois	100.0	1,414.6	1,414.6	1,770.0	125.1	119.6
Michigan	100.0	957.0	957.0	995.0	104.0	107.2
Wisconsin	46.8	40.2	18.8	27.0	143.5	113.6
Minnesota	6.3	699.4	44.1	38.0	86.2	80.8
Iowa	90.8	115.5	104.9	126.0	120.2	105.8
Missouri	100.0	1,255.7	1,255.6	1,990.0	158.5	159.7
North Dakota	---	7,327.9	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	14.0	2,746.6	384.5	403.0	104.8	108.3
Nebraska	98.5	3,234.8	3,186.3	3,319.0	104.2	110.8
Kansas	100.0	10,615.2	10,615.2	6,653.0	62.7	104.0
Delaware	100.0	33.6	33.6	31.0	92.3	93.5
Maryland	100.0	178.9	178.9	176.0	98.4	98.6
Virginia	100.0	252.5	252.5	5/247.6	98.1	106.9
West Virginia	100.0	40.0	40.0	5/ 35.7	89.2	95.4
North Carolina	100.0	284.3	284.3	5/331.1	116.4	138.3
South Carolina	100.0	136.3	136.3	5/178.1	130.6	136.1
Georgia	100.0	103.4	103.4	5/102.6	99.3	105.6
Florida 4/	---	1.8	---	---	---	---
Kentucky	100.0	213.9	213.9	5/182.2	85.2	136.7
Tennessee	100.0	199.1	199.1	5/201.7	101.3	126.9
Alabama 4/	100.0	22.1	22.1	5/108.0	488.5	965.2
Mississippi 4/	100.0	20.0	20.1	5/ 64.4	321.2	137.2
Arkansas	100.0	56.4	56.4	5/129.4	229.2	208.0
Louisiana 4/	100.0	3.7	3.7	5/ 62.9	1,713.4	---
Oklahoma	100.0	4,879.7	4,879.8	4,226.0	86.6	103.3
Texas	100.0	4,149.3	4,149.3	3,159.0	76.1	103.0
Montana	34.5	4,042.6	1,394.7	1,904.0	136.5	136.8
Idaho	56.4	1,156.5	652.3	702.0	107.6	122.6
Wyoming	78.8	298.7	235.4	266.0	113.0	120.8
Colorado	97.3	2,766.0	2,691.3	2,070.0	76.9	129.6
New Mexico	96.3	470.9	453.4	374.0	82.5	100.3
Arizona 4/	100.0	19.8	19.8	64.0	323.1	251.0
Utah	77.6	314.3	243.9	214.0	87.7	119.0
Nevada 4/	28.6	12.0	3.4	3.0	87.2	60.2
Washington	80.9	1,994.4	1,613.5	1,764.0	109.3	116.5
Oregon	81.9	819.1	670.8	663.0	98.8	107.3
California	100.0	436.1	436.1	301.0	69.0	85.1
United States	74.1	54,990.8	40,643.5	36,372.7	89.5	111.3

1/ Column 2 multiplied by column 1.
2/ Estimated seeded for all purposes except States designated in footnote 4.
3/ From Wheat Situation, February 28, 1956, page 21.
4/ Non-commercial area allotments not in effect.
5/ Estimated acreage seeded for harvest as grain.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 6 .- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-56 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States								
	Carryover 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total	Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	145,889	628,227	34,748	808,864	490,067	87,479	55	83,343	660,944	---	4,440	3,047	668,431
1936	140,433	629,880	34,616	804,929	493,327	95,896	59	100,149	689,431	---	9,584	3,072	702,087
1937	83,167	873,914	746	957,827	489,440	93,060	69	114,856	697,425	---	103,889	3,406	804,720
1938	153,107	919,913	347	1,073,367	496,189	74,225	103	141,690	712,207	---	108,082	3,063	823,352
1939	250,015	741,210	332	991,557	488,758	72,946	89	101,127	662,920	---	45,258	3,658	711,836
1940	279,721	814,646	3,562	1,097,929	489,422	74,351	100	111,772	675,645	---	33,866	3,685	713,196
1941	384,733	941,970	3,704	1,330,407	472,906	62,490	1,676	114,254	651,326	16,133	27,774	4,399	699,632
1942	630,775	969,381	1,127	1,601,283	494,971	65,487	54,437	305,771	920,666	25,245	30,960	5,515	982,386
1943	618,897	843,813	136,448	1,599,158	477,287	77,351	108,125	511,233	1,173,996	62,762	42,734	3,111	1,282,603
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,384	1,419,050	472,675	80,463	83,132	300,095	936,365	150,147	49,106	4,252	1,139,870
1945	279,180	1,107,623	2,037	1,388,840	473,733	82,006	21,302	296,548	873,589	90,883	320,025	4,257	1,288,754
1946	100,086	1,152,118	84	1,252,288	479,361	86,823	58	177,525	743,767	92,459	328,045	4,180	1,168,451
1947	83,837	1,358,911	149	1,442,897	484,060	91,094	693	178,309	754,156	148,613	340,221	3,964	1,246,954
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,530	1,492,384	471,483	95,015	193	105,348	672,039	181,518	327,827	3,715	1,185,099
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,237	1,407,937	484,190	80,815	192	111,286	676,483	123,526	179,213	4,001	983,223
1950	424,714	1,019,344	11,919	1,455,977	479,565	87,427	192	109,270	676,454	41,267	334,513	3,872	1,056,106
1951	399,871	988,161	31,609	1,419,641	481,092	87,252	930	103,336	672,610	16,714	470,347	3,992	1,163,663
1952	255,978	1,306,440	21,602	1,584,020	473,630	88,258	175	83,296	645,359	13,620	315,652	3,845	978,476
1953	605,544	1,173,071	5,537	1,784,152	473,087	68,713	178	76,977	618,955	12,034	215,704	3,953	850,646
1954	933,506	983,900	4,197	1,921,603	473,500	64,899	228	59,600	598,227	9,882	273,326	3,990	885,425
1955 7/	1,036,178	934,731	9,933	1,980,842	468,888	66,295	678	53,054	588,915	8,213	8/345,944	3,918	946,990
1956 7/	1,033,852	997,207	(5,000)	(2,036,000)									

1/ Includes flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. 2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old-crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carryover in the 1936-37 marketing year. 3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export. 4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military foor use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at times of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas. 5/ Exports as here used in addition to commercial exports of wheat, flour, and other wheat products, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas (deliveries for export) of wheat, flour and other wheat products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 27.8; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 485.9; 504.0; 299.1; 366.1; 475.3; 317.8; 217.0; 274.3 and 345.9. 6/ To Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island; partly estimated. 7/ Preliminary. 8/ Includes exports of 3,373,000 bushels for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 9/ For the period July-December 1955, known disappearance from the July 1 supply, without an allowance for quantities fed, is about 12 million bushels larger than that indicated by January 1 stocks. This discrepancy may be accounted for by possible inexactness in data, including some duplication in stocks reported in the various positions by different agencies. 10/ Includes exports of 2,242,000 bushels for relief or charity, partly estimated.

Table 7.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1944-56 1/

Period	Carryover stocks 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total supply	Continental United States disappearance: Processed for food	Total used for seed	Industrial	Feed	Total domestic	Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total disappearance
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1944													
July-Dec.	316,555	1,060,111	37,634	1,414,300	233,467	58,475	54,390	173,234	519,566	41,879	22,918	1,590	585,953
Jan.-June	828,347	---	4,750	833,097	239,208	21,988	28,742	126,861	416,799	108,268	26,188	2,662	553,917
1945													
July-Dec.	279,180	1,107,623	1,925	1,388,728	256,010	59,109	19,530	160,340	494,989	61,832	147,973	2,014	706,808
Jan.-June	681,920	---	112	682,032	217,723	22,897	1,772	136,208	378,600	29,051	172,052	2,243	581,946
1946													
July-Dec.	100,086	1,152,118	38	1,252,242	276,695	63,192	11	101,816	441,714	37,949	127,873	2,220	609,756
Jan.-June	642,486	---	46	642,532	202,666	23,631	47	75,709	302,053	54,510	200,172	1,960	558,695
1947													
July-Dec.	83,837	1,358,911	53	1,442,801	263,476	67,210	603	54,947	386,236	67,020	186,711	2,067	642,034
Jan.-June	800,767	---	96	800,863	220,584	23,884	90	123,362	367,920	81,593	153,510	1,897	604,920
1948													
July-Dec.	195,943	1,294,911	48	1,490,902	248,436	67,703	92	34,150	350,381	107,588	166,557	1,831	626,357
Jan.-June	864,545	---	1,482	866,027	223,047	27,312	101	71,198	321,658	73,930	161,270	1,884	558,742
1949													
July-Dec.	307,285	1,098,415	182	1,405,882	250,521	57,099	100	24,125	331,845	102,543	69,248	1,938	505,574
Jan.-June	900,308	---	2,055	902,363	233,669	23,716	92	87,161	344,638	20,983	109,965	2,063	477,649
1950													
July-Dec.	424,714	1,019,344	2,243	1,446,301	247,214	60,389	98	18,412	326,113	16,566	99,299	1,827	443,805
Jan.-June	1,002,496	---	9,676	1,012,172	232,351	27,038	94	90,858	350,341	24,701	235,214	2,045	612,301
1951													
July-Dec.	399,871	988,161	17,434	1,405,466	246,258	61,133	727	17,480	325,598	9,371	214,608	1,998	551,575
Jan.-June	853,891	---	14,175	868,066	234,834	26,119	203	85,856	347,012	7,343	255,739	1,994	612,088
1952													
July-Dec.	255,978	1,306,440	17,669	1,580,087	245,380	61,258	73	1,367	308,078	6,307	154,436	1,818	470,639
Jan.-June	1,109,448	---	3,933	1,113,381	228,250	27,000	102	81,929	337,281	7,313	161,216	2,027	507,837
1953													
July-Dec.	605,544	1,173,071	1,581	1,780,196	243,753	48,786	101	37,085	329,725	6,154	108,047	2,029	445,955
Jan.-June	1,334,241	---	3,956	1,338,197	229,334	19,927	77	39,892	289,230	5,880	107,657	1,924	404,691
1954													
July-Dec.	933,506	983,900	885	1,918,291	244,678	47,865	62	14,998	307,603	5,258	122,286	1,998	437,086
Jan.-June	1,481,205	---	3,312	1,484,517	228,822	17,034	166	44,602	290,624	4,624	151,040	2,051	448,339
1955 7/													
July-Dec.	1,036,178	934,731	3,174	1,974,083	242,573	48,482	202	9/ -11,629	279,628	3,926	121,676	1,903	407,133
Jan.-June	1,566,950	---	6,759	1,573,709	226,315	17,813	476	64,683	309,287	4,287	8/ 224,268	2,015	539,857
1956 7/													
July-Dec.	1,033,852	997,207	3,040	2,034,099	242,423	41,500	300	8,358	292,581	4,657	10/247,382	2,000	546,620
Jan.-June	1,487,479	---											

See table 6 for footnotes.

Table 8.- Durum Wheat, Class II: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1948-52, annual 1953-55, with projections 1/

Item	Year beginning July					
	1948-52 average	1953	1954	1955	Projected 1956	Projected 1957
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Supply						
Stocks, July 1 2/	9,475	6,637	4,755	2,040	8,500	12,500
Production 3/	42,163	13,605	5,148	19,591	39,875	30,000
Imports 4/	15	72	142	175	175	175
Total	51,653	20,314	10,045	21,806	48,550	42,675
Distribution						
Domestic disappearance						
Food 5/	22,500	12,750	5,985	9,000	19,000	21,200
Seed	4,133	512	45	300	425	400
Feed 6/	4,844	2,122	1,860	3,550	3,200	3,200
Total	31,477	15,384	7,890	12,850	22,625	24,800
Exports						
Grain	2,537	41	---	239	13,000	9,000
Flour and semolina	81	7/51	7/77	7/141	225	175
Macaroni, etc.	965	7/83	7/38	7/ 76	200	200
Total	3,583	175	115	456	13,425	9,375
Total disappearance	35,060	15,559	8,005	13,306	36,050	34,175
Stocks, June 30 2/	16,593	4,755	2,040	8,500	12,500	8,500

1/ Excludes Red Durum, Class III.
2/ Carryover of old-crop wheat; grain only.
3/ Production in North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota through 1953; Montana added beginning 1954; unofficial estimates for California included beginning 1956. Yields per seeded acreage for California in bushels, were as follows: 1948-52 average, 12.0; 1953, 6.2; 1954, 3.0; 1955, 14.1; 1956, 15.6; and assumed for 1957, 13.0 (on 2.3 million acres).
4/ Grain plus products.
5/ Total grind less exports of semolina and macaroni products, plus estimated use for breakfast cereals.
6/ Residual. Includes statistical errors in items of supply and distribution.
7/ Assumes blends averaging 60 percent durum in 1953-54, 30 percent in 1954-55, 60 percent in 1955-56 and 75 percent in 1956-57.

Table 9.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, Pacific Northwest (Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho) 1951-56

Item	Year beginning July					July-December	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1955	1956
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Supply							
Carryover, July 1							
Stocks on farms	2,268	1,342	1,566	4,502	2,838	2,838	1,939
Stocks off farms	22,594	6,350	25,473	75,264	128,420	128,420	133,021
Total	24,862	7,692	27,039	79,766	131,258	131,258	134,960
Production	116,069	125,506	132,017	109,730	88,184	88,184	95,041
Inshipments 1/	35,900	23,600	24,351	29,196	30,861	17,985	30,332
Total supply	176,831	156,798	183,407	218,692	250,303	237,427	260,333
Distribution							
Disappearance							
Used for seed	6,038	6,218	4,577	3,763	4,446	3,177	3,056
Milled for flour	34,210	34,068	33,466	36,442	36,156	18,386	18,790
Used for feed 2/	8,529	8,993	7,585	5,603	3,958	2,069	1,964
Total	48,777	49,279	45,628	45,808	44,560	23,632	23,810
Rail shipments of grain	2,895	1,687	1,613	3,630	3/2,884	3/1,575	3/1,892
Exports of grain	118,673	81,804	59,805	45,783	63,520	31,471	4/91,878
Total disappearance	170,345	132,770	107,046	95,221	110,964	56,678	117,580
Carryover, June 30	7,692	27,039	79,766	131,258	134,960	182,391	141,487
Total distribution	178,037	159,809	186,812	226,479	245,924	239,069	259,067
Difference, unaccounted 5/	-1,206	-3,011	-3,405	-7,787	+4,379	-1,642	+1,266

1/ Grain. Imports included with inshipments.
2/ Includes an estimate of wheat purchased for feed by farmers from other farmers, but does not include "wheat, mixed feed" or other wheat residuals commonly used in prepared feeds.
3/ Partly estimated.
4/ Inspected grain exports.
5/ Difference between total supplies and total distribution. Plus sign indicates total supply exceeds total distribution.

Data made possible by the Research and Marketing Administration, Northwest Wheat Project carried on jointly by the Oregon Wheat Commission, Washington State Department of Agriculture, and Agricultural Estimates, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Table 10.- Wheat: Stocks, United States, by quarters, 1927-57

Year	January 1						April 1					
	Farm	Terminal market 1/	Interior mill, elevator, and warehouse 2/	Merchant mills 3/	CCC not otherwise accounted for 4/	Total	Farm	Terminal market 1/	Interior mill, elevator, and warehouse 2/	Merchant mills 3/	CCC not otherwise accounted for 4/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1927	207,303	66,340	---	---	---	--	101,024	49,910	---	---	---	---
1928	201,532	88,581	---	---	--	---	87,292	68,791	---	---	---	---
1929	253,066	144,351	---	---	---	---	130,589	124,756	---	---	---	---
1930	216,841	182,226	---	---	---	---	133,200	153,122	---	---	---	---
1931	248,828	199,649	---	---	---	---	116,553	213,583	---	---	---	---
1932	322,062	226,874	---	115,654	---	---	172,909	207,215	---	91,420	---	---
1933	276,054	168,465	---	122,223	---	---	181,624	135,552	---	100,267	---	---
1934	185,302	132,511	---	115,035	---	---	113,790	97,132	---	91,720	---	---
1935	146,996	90,937	87,559	106,392	---	431,884	98,989	51,882	66,124	74,852	---	291,847
1936	163,703	76,694	78,463	109,634	---	428,494	98,878	49,919	48,193	72,046	---	269,036
1937	128,954	62,366	76,845	102,832	---	370,997	71,075	34,741	39,308	65,983	---	211,107
1938	203,071	94,520	115,081	115,567	---	533,239	123,596	54,426	73,180	79,851	---	331,053
1939	274,260	128,748	136,091	107,706	---	646,805	182,801	82,687	91,800	82,481	---	439,769
1940	229,374	132,842	129,566	114,231	---	606,013	149,433	105,401	83,750	94,985	---	433,569
1941	279,970	169,776	167,727	106,303	---	723,776	192,173	141,897	134,242	76,675	---	544,987
1942	371,775	270,835	221,708	135,601	---	999,919	268,531	237,777	181,099	122,461	---	809,868
1943	484,754	245,150	238,125	139,385	45,000	1,152,414	321,179	212,131	176,591	123,455	62,712	896,068
1944	382,351	136,264	145,454	112,130	41,400	817,599	219,137	123,700	66,535	96,388	38,515	544,275
1945	384,638	152,043	160,432	114,387	16,847	828,347	233,856	99,644	130,386	78,788	15,770	558,444
1946	360,959	102,131	108,776	95,276	14,778	681,920	198,487	34,317	36,477	55,899	6,961	332,141
1947	366,003	56,256	119,044	96,779	4,404	642,486	139,873	32,838	61,000	71,957	2,903	308,571
1948	427,821	141,889	111,130	116,827	3,100	800,767	256,577	70,174	75,434	73,714	3,845	479,744
1949	387,450	166,348	203,933	103,113	3,701	864,545	243,582	124,656	147,878	63,229	3,376	582,721
1950	318,302	219,038	237,424	117,739	7,805	900,308	193,579	180,659	190,884	88,423	5,548	659,093
1951	336,242	247,318	284,511	128,974	5,451	1,002,496	217,127	193,663	200,642	101,052	3,156	715,640
1952	335,838	199,947	202,001	113,567	2,538	853,891	199,174	124,865	112,337	80,760	2,037	519,173
1953	404,643	259,257	312,694	128,199	4,655	1,109,448	270,928	217,258	247,706	101,691	4,351	841,934
1954	425,043	316,765	424,292	123,467	44,674	1,334,241	297,139	298,934	380,137	104,778	47,483	1,128,471
1955	321,145	374,369	527,943	126,382	131,366	1,481,205	211,358	351,913	461,579	101,475	122,509	1,248,834
1956	318,734	403,181	577,101	126,878	141,056	1,566,950	218,164	366,412	503,572	102,455	132,022	1,322,625
1957	292,804	410,347	532,081	126,218	126,029	1,487,479						
	July 1						October 1					
1927	26,590	21,052	21,776	40,038	---	109,456	336,153	78,811	---	---	---	---
1928	19,972	38,587	19,277	34,920	---	112,756	419,779	115,469	---	---	---	---
1929	43,554	90,442	41,546	51,279	---	226,821	338,558	198,211	---	---	---	---
1930	62,452	109,327	60,166	59,170	---	291,115	383,574	220,600	---	---	---	---
1931	37,084	203,967	30,252	41,202	---	312,505	490,292	256,327	---	125,816	---	---
1932	93,553	168,405	41,585	71,714	---	375,257	402,719	194,858	---	127,772	---	---
1933	82,693	123,712	64,293	107,052	---	377,750	286,798	156,652	---	134,750	---	---
1934	61,103	80,548	48,128	83,114	---	272,893	233,887	120,075	114,772	126,597	---	595,331
1935	44,051	21,951	30,363	49,524	---	145,889	272,646	79,703	102,374	123,905	---	578,628
1936	43,137	25,202	21,504	50,590	---	140,433	217,546	82,849	115,898	119,635	---	535,928
1937	21,972	9,022	11,774	40,399	---	5/83,167	323,297	141,496	152,978	138,160	---	755,931
1938	58,857	22,190	31,269	40,791	---	153,107	393,930	139,273	175,893	130,198	---	839,294
1939	88,016	64,103	36,842	61,054	---	250,015	327,616	161,987	160,409	137,332	---	787,344
1940	79,572	84,187	35,312	80,650	---	279,721	365,118	186,523	192,136	133,319	---	877,096
1941	86,675	142,671	73,789	81,598	---	384,733	483,922	284,920	238,526	154,902	---	1,162,270
1942	162,722	224,441	142,366	96,837	4,409	630,775	632,573	269,290	263,466	151,927	55,096	1,372,352
1943	189,574	162,151	103,804	104,378	58,990	618,897	523,394	199,592	210,751	126,255	54,500	1,114,492
1944	103,622	82,912	30,332	67,308	32,381	316,555	521,123	199,475	198,413	137,818	22,365	1,079,194
1945	87,703	67,185	42,129	58,463	23,700	279,180	517,621	170,305	181,410	128,261	22,189	1,019,786
1946	41,604	29,917	8,376	12,838	7,351	100,086	551,640	103,595	177,351	114,463	2,184	949,233
1947	40,501	8,129	10,116	24,591	500	83,837	610,033	175,069	203,338	135,346	3,990	1,127,776
1948	94,463	34,065	30,645	34,240	2,530	195,943	552,994	219,111	251,154	129,233	3,960	1,156,452
1949	66,505	128,158	76,424	32,401	3,797	307,285	454,286	261,109	287,432	134,731	9,272	1,146,830
1950	65,861	168,497	129,522	55,934	4,900	424,714	482,276	260,104	320,831	137,422	4,734	1,205,367
1951	76,275	157,848	89,159	73,587	3,002	399,871	478,604	238,443	273,021	131,963	3,790	1,125,821
1952	63,387	93,924	57,955	39.568	1,144	255,978	516,171	313,561	366,477	150,243	4,321	1,350,773
1953	79,163	256,330	203,279	58,408	8,364	605,544	564,495	342,163	458,641	134,477	42,719	1,542,495
1954	103,162	310,715	345,096	63,829	110.704	933,506	437,907	422,772	546,307	158,981	126,228	1,692,195
1955	40,644	380,409	412,387	60,144	142,594	1,036,178	427,795	448,678	624,302	141,403	140,746	1,782,924
1956	67,716	332,323	443,643	64,741	125,429	1,033,852	417,276	467,254	636,280	142,165	134,362	1,797,337

1/ From reports of the Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

2/ Data not available by quarters for October 1, prior to 1934, or for January 1 and April 1, prior to 1935.

3/ Estimated total based upon Bureau of Census report of item "In mills and mill elevators attached to mills" for 1927 through April 1945. Data not available by quarters for October prior to 1931, or for January and April prior to 1932.

4/ Beginning July 1, 1942, wheat owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; also CCC-owned grain in transit and in Canadian elevators. Other wheat, owned by CCC as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in other positions.

5/ Beginning with 1937 only old crop wheat shown in all positions. For the years 1927-36 inclusive, some new wheat is included in terminal and merchant mill stocks. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102,842,000 bushels.

Table 11.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by position, January 1, 1957 1/

State	Bin sites	Terminals 2/	Other elevators and warehouses	Maritime Fleet	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	---	566	---	---	566
Massachusetts	---	157	105	--	262
New York	--	7,586	2,078	21,663	31,327
New Jersey	---	64	142	---	206
Pennsylvania	---	244	---	---	244
Ohio	1	169	169	--	339
Indiana	1	841	124	---	966
Illinois	---	109	3,513	--	3,622
Michigan	---	---	146	--	146
Wisconsin	---	11,668	962	---	12,630
Minnesota	867	43,479	2,869	---	47,215
Iowa	---	1,675	1,105	---	2,780
Missouri	---	14,285	10,331	---	24,616
North Dakota	7,234	---	15,495	---	22,729
South Dakota	9,284	---	7,567	---	16,851
Nebraska	5,399	28,848	47,970	---	82,217
Kansas	19,992	86,514	137,579	--	244,085
Maryland	---	1,586	---	---	1,586
Virginia	---	16	22	3/21,972	22,010
North Carolina	---	---	16	---	16
South Carolina	59	---	---	--	59
Georgia	---	---	33	---	33
Kentucky	--	1	472	---	473
Tennessee	--	6	283	--	289
Alabama	---	1,026	10	---	1,036
Arkansas	---	--	404	---	404
Louisiana	---	83	4,089	---	4,172
Oklahoma	---	39,095	36,088	---	75,183
Texas	---	22,728	61,221	---	83,949
Montana	2,419	---	6,504	--	8,923
Idaho	---	---	3,945	---	3,945
Wyoming	---	---	532	---	532
Colorado	2,628	663	17,344	---	20,635
New Mexico	---	---	3,851	---	3,851
Arizona	---	---	88	---	88
Utah	---	837	259	---	1,096
Nevada	---	---	3	---	3
Washington	---	17,430	19,602	13,173	50,205
Oregon	---	13,364	9,031	21,112	43,507
California	---	522	497	---	1,019
Areas in transit					
Minneapolis	---	---	---	---	4
Chicago	---	---	---	---	2,750
Dallas	---	---	---	---	6,830
Portland	---	---	---	---	1,117
Kansas City	---	---	---	---	8,224
Total	47,884	293,562	394,449	77,920	832,740

1/ Including stocks sold but not delivered.
2/ The CCC stocks at terminals were collected for the same elevators and markets as used in compiling the weekly commercial stocks reports.
3/ Recapitulation does not include one cargo of 224,522 bushels, the grade and class of which have not been reported.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 12.- Wheat: CCC-owned, by classes and commodity office areas, January 1, 1957

Class	Kansas City	Dallas	Chicago	Minneapolis	Portland	Maritime Fleet 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Hard Winter	380,796	175,321	9,567	9,657	13,757	14,972	604,070
Hard Spring	55	0	11,746	98,157	638	30,805	141,401
Soft Winter	223	93	926	---	93	0	1,335
White	---	0	64	75	51,963	32,112	84,214
Mixed	396	402	1,191	---	243	31	2,263
Durum	---	4	---	868	1	0	873
Red Durum	---	0	---	5	---	0	5
Balancing item 2/							-1,421
Total	381,470	175,820	23,494	108,762	66,695	77,920	832,740

1/ Recapitulation does not include one cargo of 224,522 bushels the garde and class which have not been reported under James.
2/ To bring amount reported by classes in line with amount reported in inventory.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 13.- Rye: CCC-owned stocks, by position, January 1, 1957 1/

State	Bin sites	Terminals 2/	Other elevators and warehouses	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New York	---	828	905	1,733
New Jersey	---	113	---	113
Pennsylvania	---	79	299	378
Indiana	1	---	---	1
Michigan	---	---	1	1
Wisconsin	---	52	---	52
Minnesota	---	1,195	42	1,237
Iowa	---	---	1	1
Missouri	---	25	3/	25
North Dakota	4	---	246	250
South Dakota	1	---	177	178
Nebraska	1	143	9	153
Kansas	---	52	1	53
Maryland	---	226	---	226
Alabama	---	20	---	20
Texas	---	268	3	271
Montana	31	---	---	31
Idaho	---	---	3/	3/
Colorado	---	---	1	1
Washington	---	25	---	25
Oregon	---	9	---	9
Areas in transit:				
Minneapolis	---	---	---	76
Chicago	---	---	---	500
Dallas	---	---	---	236
Portland	---	---	---	0
Kansas City	---	---	---	4
Total	38	3,035	1,685	5,574

1/ Includes stocks sold but not delivered.
2/ The CCC stocks at terminals were collected for the same elevators and markets as used in compiling the weekly commercial stocks reports.
3/ Less than 500 bushels.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 14.- Wheat: Average price per bushel received by farmers, parity price, and price of No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City, 1937-55

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	Price received by farmers 1/												
1937	1.13	.99	.93	.89	.82	.84	.89	.87	.80	.75	.71	.70	.96
1938	.61	.51	.52	.52	.52	.54	.57	.57	.57	.58	.63	.62	.56
1939	.56	.54	.73	.70	.73	.82	.84	.84	.85	.89	.81	.67	.69
1940	.61	.60	.63	.68	.72	.72	.73	.68	.72	.76	.79	.83	.67
1941	.86	.88	.96	.91	.93	1.02	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	.96	.94
1942	.95	.95	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.10	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.09
1943	1.26	1.27	1.30	1.35	1.37	1.43	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.47	1.47	1.43	1.35
1944	1.39	1.35	1.35	1.42	1.43	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.49	1.50	1.41
1945	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.51	1.53	1.54	1.54	1.55	1.58	1.58	2/1.70	1.74	1.49
1946	1.87	1.78	1.79	1.88	1.89	1.93	1.91	1.99	2.44	2.40	2.39	2.18	1.90
1947	2.14	2.10	2.43	2.66	2.74	2.79	2.81	2.12	2.21	2.29	2.22	2.11	2.29
1948	2.03	1.96	1.97	1.98	2.04	2.05	2.02	1.94	1.98	2.00	2.00	1.86	1.98
1949	1.82	1.79	1.87	1.89	1.90	1.93	1.92	1.93	1.98	2.01	2.04	1.93	1.88
1950	1.99	1.97	1.94	1.90	1.94	2.02	2.09	2.21	2.12	2.14	2.11	2.08	2.00
1951	2.05	2.05	2.07	2.10	2.19	2.22	2.20	2.18	2.20	2.18	2.13	2.06	2.11
1952	1.98	2.04	2.09	2.07	2.13	2.12	2.10	2.05	2.10	2.08	2.06	1.88	2.09
1953	1.87	1.86	1.92	1.94	2.00	2.01	2.03	2.06	2.09	2.06	2.00	1.91	2.04
1954	2.00	2.03	2.07	2.08	2.12	2.12	2.14	2.13	2.12	2.09	2.13	2.06	2.12
1955	1.97	1.90	1.92	1.94	1.94	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.97	2.03	2.00	1.93	1.98
1956	1.90	1.93	1.95	1.98	2.05	2.07	2.09						
	Parity price 3/												
1937	1.18	1.18	1.17	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.11	
1938	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	
1939	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	
1940	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.14	
1941	1.15	1.18	1.19	1.22	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.27	1.29	1.31	1.31	1.32	
1942	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.34	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.39	1.41	1.41	1.41	
1943	1.42	1.43	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.49	
1944	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.51	
1945	1.51	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.53	1.54	1.56	1.56	1.57	1.57	1.61	1.64	
1946	1.73	1.76	1.74	1.80	1.85	1.86	1.89	1.94	1.99	2.01	2.01	2.02	
1947	2.02	2.05	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.15	2.20	2.18	2.17	2.19	2.20	2.20	
1948	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.18	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.16	2.16	2.17	2.16	2.15	
1949	2.15	2.14	2.12	2.11	2.11	2.12	2.13	2.13	2.14	2.16	2.19	2.21	
1950	2.21	2.23	2.25	2.27	2.29	2.31	2.35	2.36	2.40	2.40	2.41	2.42	
1951	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.42	2.43	2.43	2.45	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.45	2.45	
1952	2.45	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.44	2.43	2.44	2.41	2.43	2.44	2.43	2.42	
1953	2.44	2.45	2.45	2.44	2.45	2.45	2.48	2.48	2.49	2.50	2.50	2.49	
1954	2.50	2.50	2.48	2.47	2.48	2.48	2.51	2.51	2.52	2.51	2.51	2.52	
1955	2.51	2.51	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.50	4/2.38	2.38	2.39	2.39	2.42	2.42	
1956	2.42	2.43	2.44	2.43	2.45	2.46	2.49						
	Price of No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City 5/												
1937	1.22	1.12	1.10	1.06	.94	.96	1.03	1.00	.92	.85	.80	.77	1.11
1938	.70	.66	.66	.65	.63	.67	.71	.69	.69	.70	.76	.71	.70
1939	.67	.65	.86	.83	.86	.98	1.01	.99	1.02	1.06	.95	.76	.74
1940	.71	.69	.76	.82	.84	.83	.85	.78	.85	.87	.90	.97	.82
1941	.98	1.07	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.20	1.26	1.23	1.21	1.15	1.15	1.11	1.12
1942	1.08	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.23	1.30	1.37	1.37	1.40	1.38	1.38	1.37	1.26
1943	1.40	1.40	1.46	1.52	1.56	1.63	1.65	1.63	1.65	1.64	1.63	1.56	1.45
1944	1.52	1.51	1.53	1.61	1.59	1.62	1.64	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.56
1945	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.72	1.72	---	1.86	6/1.60
1946	1.98	1.94	1.96	2.04	2.10	2.07	2.09	2.26	2.69	2.68	2.69	2.37	2.09
1947	7/2.29	2.32	2.65	2.95	3.00	3.01	3.03	2.51	2.45	2.44	2.40	2.29	2.52
1948	2.19	2.15	2.20	2.23	2.28	2.29	2.25	2.20	2.24	2.26	2.22	1.95	2.19
1949	2.00	2.06	2.15	2.19	2.20	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.27	2.31	2.30	2.17	2.16
1950	2.23	2.21	2.21	2.18	2.22	2.35	2.40	2.48	2.40	2.44	2.38	2.34	2.28
1951	2.31	2.33	2.38	2.45	2.54	2.54	2.52	2.49	2.50	2.49	2.45	2.31	2.43
1952	2.25	2.32	2.41	2.42	2.46	2.44	2.40	2.36	2.40	2.39	2.36	2.04	2.32
1953	2.09	2.18	2.22	2.29	2.34	2.38	2.38	2.39	2.42	2.45	2.37	2.15	2.27
1954	2.32	2.35	2.39	2.41	2.44	2.46	2.44	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.53	2.19	2.37
1955	2.16	2.15	2.16	2.20	2.21	2.25	2.24	2.22	2.28	2.33	2.24	2.10	2.18
1956	2.09	2.19	2.28	2.31	2.36	2.34	2.36						

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. U. S. marketing-year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year average by total sales for each State. Includes an allowance for unredeemed loans at average loan values. 2/ Does not include bonus payment of 30 cents per bushel delivered under the Government purchase program. 3/ Computation of parity prices based on old formula: Average price in base period (August 1909 to July 1914=88.4 cents) X monthly index of prices paid by farmers, interest and taxes. 4/ Transitional parity beginning January 1956 through 1957. 5/ Compiled from the Kansas City Grain Market Review. Average of daily prices weighted by carlot sales. 6/ Average for 11 months. 7/ Beginning July 1947, sales of Dark Hard and Hard Winter wheat combined, reported as Hard Winter.

Table 15.- Wheat: Weighted average cash prices per bushel, specified markets and dates 1955-57

Month and week	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White Portland 1/	
	1955-1956	1956-1957	1955-1956	1956-1957	1955-1956	1956-1957	1955-1956	1956-1957	1955-1956	1956-1957	1955-1956	1956-1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
October	2.48	2.41	2.20	2.31	2.51	2.43	3.02	2.55	2/2.04	2.18	2.14	2.26
November	2.46	2.49	2.21	2.36	2.51	2.50	2.82	2.70	2.04	3/2.36	2.14	2.33
December	2.44	2.45	2.25	2.34	2.49	2.43	2.77	2.67	2.15	2.40	2.19	2.46
January	2.41	2.44	2.24	2.36	2.45	2.44	2.76	2.64	2.16	2.44	2.19	2.51
Week ended:												
October 26	2.48	2.44	2.19	2.32	2.55	2.46	3.03	2.60	---	---	2.14	2.26
November 2	2.48	2.45	2.17	2.36	2.55	2.45	2.88	2.64	2/2.04	---	2.13	2.25
9	2.49	2.45	2.23	2.35	2.54	2.47	2.99	2.63	3/2.04	2/2.34	2.13	2.27
16	2.46	2.49	2.23	2.36	2.51	2.54	2.80	2.64	---	---	2.14	2.31
23	2.44	2.51	2.17	2.36	2.49	2.50	2.74	2.73	2.04	2/2.37	2.14	2.35
30	2.44	2.52	2.17	2.35	2.47	2.49	2.79	2.74	---	---	2.16	2.41
December 7	2.47	2.44	2.24	2.33	2.50	2.41	2.79	2.68	---	2/2.36	2.18	2.42
14	2.44	2.46	2.22	2.34	2.48	2.42	2.81	2.70	2.15	---	2.20	2.45
21	2.45	2.45	2.25	2.36	2.51	2.44	2.72	2.68	3/2.15	--	2.20	2.49
28	2.41	2.44	2.28	2.36	2.47	2.44	2.70	2.64	3/2.16	---	2.20	2.48
January 4	2.42	2.44	2.26	2.37	2.45	2.44	2.79	2.60	--	3/2.45	2.20	2.43
11	2.42	2.43	2.26	2.36	2.46	2.42	2.85	2.63	2.17	2.43	2.19	2.47
18	2.41	2.44	2.24	2.36	2.44	2.43	2.75	2.67	2.17	3/2.43	2.19	2.52
25	2.39	2.45	2.22	2.36	2.43	2.46	2.66	2.64	2.13	2.46	2.18	2.55
February 1	2.39	2.43	2.22	2.35	2.43	2.43	2.66	2.66	2.17	3/2.42	2.18	2.56
8	2.40	2.42	2.20	2.32	2.42	2.42	2.68	2.70	2.22	2/2.34	2.18	2.56
15	2.38	2.43	2.20	2.33	2.42	2.40	2.64	2.66	2.23	---	2.20	2.59

1/ Average of daily cash quotations. 2/ 1 car sold. 3/ 2 cars sold.

Table 16.- Wheat: Average closing prices per bushel of May futures, specified markets and dates, 1955-57

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Month						
October	2.01	2.36	2.10	2.32	2.25	2.35
November	2.03	2.40	2.09	2.34	2.26	2.37
December	2.04	2.36	2.07	2.30	2.27	2.34
January	2.07	2.37	2.07	2.30	2.27	2.33
Week ended:						
October 26	2.00	2.38	2.08	2.33	2.24	2.36
November 2	2.03	2.41	2.10	2.37	2.25	2.38
9	2.03	2.40	2.09	2.36	2.25	2.38
16	2.04	2.41	2.10	2.35	2.26	2.38
23	2.02	2.39	2.08	2.33	2.26	2.35
30	2.02	2.40	2.08	2.33	2.27	2.35
December 7	2.04	2.35	2.08	2.29	2.29	2.32
14	2.05	2.35	2.07	2.30	2.28	2.34
21	2.04	2.36	2.06	2.30	2.28	2.34
28	2.05	2.37	2.06	2.30	2.28	2.34
January 4	2.08	2.38	2.07	2.30	2.28	2.33
11	2.08	2.37	2.07	2.30	2.28	2.33
18	2.07	2.39	2.07	2.31	2.27	2.34
25	2.06	2.38	2.06	2.31	2.26	2.34
February 1	2.08	2.33	2.07	2.30	2.28	2.32
8	2.10	2.30	2.07	2.27	2.29	2.31
15	2.12	2.31	2.08	2.28	2.29	2.32

Table 17.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in 3 exporting countries Friday nearest mid-month, October 1956-February 1957, weekly, October 1956-February 1957

Date (Friday)	Hard Spring: No. 1 Dark Northern, 13 percent protein, at Duluth 1/ (United States)	Hard Spring: No. 2 Manitoba Northern at Fort William 2/3/ (Canada)	Hard Winter, No. 1 at Galveston 4/ (United States)	Soft: No. 1 White at Portland 1/ (United States)	Australia 3/4/5/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1956-57					
Friday med-month					
October 12	2.28	1.73	2.44	2.26	5/1.41
November 16	2.40	1.73	2.58	2.32	5/1.41
December 14	2.40	1.73	2.56	2.46	5/1.47
January 18	2.39	1.73	2.57	2.53	5/1.48
February 15	2.35	1.73	2.54	2.60	---
Weekly					
October 26	2.32	1.73	2.48	2.25	---
November 2	2.33	1.73	2.49	2.26	---
9	2.38	1.73	2.52	2.29	---
23	2.42	1.73	2.59	2.38	---
30	2.41	1.73	2.56	2.40	---
December 7	2.34	1.73	2.55	2.42	---
21	2.37	1.73	2.55	2.52	---
28	2.35	1.73	2.55	2.46	---
January 4	2.34	1.73	2.55	2.41	---
11	2.36	1.73	2.56	2.50	---
25	2.39	1.73	2.57	2.56	---
February 1	2.36	1.73	2.53	2.56	---
8	2.36	1.73	2.52	2.57	---

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to non-contract countries. Converted to United States currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship. 5/ Reported as export price for f.a.q. wheat. Weekly data not available.

Table 18.- Wheat: CCC sales or other disposition, July 1, 1956-January 1957 1/

Item	Disposition	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Domestic		
Sales	10,309	
Donations	4,811	15,120
Exports		
Sales	67,795	
Donations	5,182	
Transfers through International Cooperative Administration	3,347	
International barter	57,782	134,106
Fire, theft, spoilage, etc.		440
Total		149,666

1/ Does not include sales of wheat registered with CCC under payment-in-kind program which totales 181 million. September 4, 1956 through January 31, 1957.

Table 19.- Wheat and flour: United States exports by country of destination, July-December 1955 and 1956

Destination	July-December					
	1955			1956		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	1,573	163	1,736	---	119	119
Central America	375	2,154	2,529	1,330	2,226	3,556
Cuba	523	1,710	2,233	1,526	1,873	3,399
British West Indies	10	2,105	2,115	18	2,713	2,731
Colombia	1,116	42	1,158	1,570	39	1,609
Venezuela	46	2,430	2,476	122	3,496	3,618
Peru	2,776	96	2,872	1,518	154	1,672
Bolivia	388	291	679	1,933	661	2,594
Chile	1,388	4	1,392	4,883	11	4,894
Brazil	3,004	181	3,185	4,556	1	4,557
Total	11,199	9,176	20,375	17,456	11,293	28,749
Europe:						
Norway	360	684	1,044	1,044	456	1,500
United Kingdom	4,847	673	5,520	18,408	736	19,144
France	---	---	---	23,380	2/	23,380
Netherlands	9,876	2,045	11,921	13,142	1,666	14,808
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,738	13	1,751	12,315	9	12,324
West Germany	9,371	1	9,372	23,040	66	23,106
Austria	30	---	30	1,480	3	1,483
Switzerland	59	---	59	4,565	6	4,571
Portugal	977	15	992	3,745	34	3,779
Italy	2,925	590	3,515	2,498	274	2,772
Yugoslavia	14,738	6	14,744	4,402	11	4,413
Greece	4,013	---	4,013	7,843	15	7,858
Other	539	5	544	8,518	12	8,530
Total	49,473	4,032	53,505	124,380	3,288	127,668
Asia:						
Israel	2,906	5	2,911	5,542	12	5,554
India	717	14	731	15,045	13	15,058
Pakistan	---	---	---	10,664	2/	10,664
Indonesia	---	356	356	---	2,924	2,924
Philippines	---	2,042	2,042	---	3,033	3,033
Korea	1,526	---	1,526	5,172	86	5,258
Formosa	2,697	5	2,702	3,461	---	3,461
Japan	24,472	572	25,044	25,765	838	26,603
Other	202	3,409	3,611	1,773	4,498	6,271
Total	32,520	6,403	38,923	67,422	11,404	78,826
Others:						
Africa	2,771	3,028	5,799	5,097	3,262	8,359
Unspecified	1,370	1,380	2,750	257	872	1,129
Total	4,141	4,408	8,549	5,354	4,134	9,488
World Total	97,333	24,019	121,352	214,612	30,119	244,731

1/ Wholly of U. S. wheat. Grain equivalent.
2/ Less than 500 bushels.

Table 20.- Wheat: Supplies available for export and carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, February 1, 1955-57

Item	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	933	1,036	1,033
New crop	984	935	997
Total supplies	1,917	1,971	2,030
Domestic requirements for season 1/	591	600	595
Supplies available for export and carryover	1,326	1,371	1,435
Exports, July 1 through January 31 2/	147	147	297
Supplies on February 1 for export and carryover	1,179	1,224	3/1,138
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	602	500	541
New crop	309	494	538
Total supplies	911	994	1,079
Domestic requirements for season 1/	159	147	160
Supplies available for export and carryover	752	847	919
Exports, August 1 through January 31 2/	135	116	144
Supplies on February 1 for export and carryover	617	731	775
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	60	83	45
New crop	283	193	262
Total supplies	343	276	307
Domestic requirements for season 1/	129	132	136
Supplies available for export and carryover	214	144	171
Exports, December 1 through January 31 3/	13	20	13
Supplies on February 1 for export and carryover	201	124	158
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	93	91	84
New crop	169	195	130
Total supplies	262	286	214
Domestic requirements for season 1/	72	72	72
Supplies available for export and carryover	190	214	142
Exports, December 1 through January 31 2/	19	13	22
Supplies on February 1 for export and carryover	171	201	120
TOTALS FOR THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Carryover stocks, beginning of season	1,688	1,710	1,703
New crop	1,745	1,817	1,927
Total supplies	3,433	3,527	3,630
Domestic requirements for season 1/	951	951	963
Supplies available for export and carryover	2,482	2,576	2,667
Exports, season through January 31 2/	314	296	476
Supplies on February 1 for export and carryover	2,168	2,280	2,191

1/ Estimated requirements for seed, food (milling for domestic use), and feed for the season.
2/ Exports of wheat and flour in grain equivalent.
3/ Without imports.

THE RYE SITUATION

Rye Supplies 22 Percent Above 5-Year Average, But 15 Percent Below 1955-56

Supplies of rye for the 1956-57 marketing year are estimated at 41.7 million bushels, which includes the carryover on July 1, 1956 of 16.7 million, a crop of 21.6 million, and imports of 3.4 million bushels. Supplies are 7.2 million bushels or 15 percent less than in 1955-56, but 7.6 million or 22 percent more than the 1950-54 average. Imports of rye for the 1956-57 year have been limited to 3.3 million bushels 6/. The quota was filled in the July-September quarter, and small quantities of registered or certified seed rye for planting purposes were also imported outside the quota.

Rye Disappearance July-December Largest Since 1945; Exports Largest Since 1928

Disappearance of rye during the first half of the 1956-57 marketing year totaled 22.6 million bushels, the largest since 1945. Exports of rye totaled 6.9 million, which compares with 3.4 million for the 6 months a year earlier, and which was the largest in nearly 30 years. About 2.5 million bushels were milled into flour and 2.2 million were used for alcohol and spirits, compared with 2.6 million and 2.2 million, respectively, in the same period a year earlier. The quantity used for feed amounted to about 5.4 million, which was smaller than the 6.4 million in the same period in 1955. Seed use totaled 5.6 million compared with 5.7 a year earlier.

For the year ending June 30, 1957, domestic disappearance may total about 23 million bushels, compared with 25.2 million in 1955-56, reflecting a reduction in feed use. Exports for the year may amount to about 10 million bushels. On this basis, the carryover July 1, 1957 may be about 9 million bushels, compared with 16.7 million last July 1, the 1946-55 average of 7.2 million, and the peak of 47.1 million on J ly 1, 1943. Table 22 shows rye supply and distribution from 1934 to date.

Rye Seedings Down 3 Percent, But One-Fifth Above Average; Conditions Unfavorable

Rye acreage seeded for all purposes in the fall of 1956 is estimated at 4.41 million acres, 3 percent less than the 4.56 million seeded a year earlier, but about one-fifth above the 1945-54 average of 3.64 million acres.

6/ Import controls in effect beginning April 1, 1954 were extended on July 1, 1955 for 2 years.

The decrease in seeded acreage from the fall of 1955 may be attributed to the dry soil conditions in main producing areas that delayed or prevented seedings at the usual time. Seedings continue to run well ahead of average due primarily to the sharp reduction in wheat acreage. The moisture situation improved during October and early November, but rye entered the dormant stage in only fair condition. Seedings outside the main producing area were made under generally favorable conditions, except for the South Central Region.

Slightly more than one-fourth of the United States seeding was made in the Plains States of North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas compared with almost one-third a year earlier. In North Dakota, an estimated 274,000 acres were seeded, 42 percent less than last year. This reduction dropped the State from first in the Nation's seeded acreage last year to fifth this year. Seeded acreage is smaller than last year in the North Atlantic, North Central and South Central Regions. The North Central States showed the largest reduction, 6 percent below last year. The Western States were almost 10 percent above last year, and the South Atlantic States increased almost 2 percent.

Rye condition was reported at 78 percent on December 1, reflecting the unfavorable conditions that existed in most of the main rye producing areas at seeding time. The current condition is 4 points below the previous December and 6 points below average.

January 1 Rye Stocks Smallest Since 1953; Reflects Smaller Crop and Large Exports

Rye stocks in all positions on January 1 totaled 19.1 million bushels, the smallest since 1953, and 33 percent less than stocks a year earlier. CCC owned 5.6 million bushels of the total. Farm stocks of rye totaled 7.3 million bushels, 47 percent less than a year earlier, and accounted for 38 percent of the total stocks. Stocks of rye at interior mills and elevators, reported at 3.5 million bushels, were the smallest since 1953 and only about one-half the large stocks in this position a year ago. Stocks at terminals of 8.3 million bushels were only slightly less than on January 1, 1956. Stocks on farms and interior mills and elevators accounted for about 56 percent of the total stocks.

Rye Prices Below Month Ago and Loan, But Above Year Ago

Prices have declined in the past month. The price of No. 2 Rye at Minneapolis on February 21 was $1.37 compared with $1.53 on January 16, the near high for the marketing year to date. The comparable effective loan rate at Minneapolis was $1.47.

Rye prices received by farmers averaged $1.22 in mid-January, which compares with $1.20 a month earlier and 95 cents a year earlier. They averaged $1.18 per bushel the first 7 months of the marketing year, which was almost 28 cents above the same months a year earlier. The average support rate at the farm for the 1956 crop is $1.27 per bushel or 9 cents above the 1955 support rate.

Through January 15, farmers had placed 2.5 million bushels of rye under support, which compares with 10.4 million through January 15, 1956. Sales of rye in January-December totaled 9.4 million bushels, of which 6.7 million were for international barter, 2.3 million export sales and 0.4 million domestic sales. This total compares with 5.5 million sold in the first half of the 1955-56 marketing year. The quantity owned by CCC, on January 1, including stocks sold but not delivered, totaled 5.6 million bushels.

Rye Price Support for 1957 Set at $1.15; Down 12 cents From 1956 Support

The 1957-crop rye support price was announced on February 9 at $1.15 per bushel for Grade No. 2 or better, or No. 3 on test weight only, and containing not more than one percent ergot. This rate reflected 70 percent of parity as of January 15, 1957, and compares with the support of $1.27 for the 1956-crop rye which was established at 76 percent of parity, as required by provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

Rye produced in violation of leases restricting production of surplus crops on Federally-owned lands will not be eligible for price support in 1957. Other eligibility requirements and operating provisions are substantially the same as for the 1956 crop. Support will be carried out through CCC by means of farm- and warehouse-stored loans and purchase agreements. These will be available through county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation offices from harvest time through January 31, 1958. Rye loans will mature on April 30, 1958. Earlier maturity dates may be set for some States, because of local storage conditions or because of other factors.

Supplies of Rye in Canada Down 29 Percent; World Production Down 8 Percent

Supplies of rye in Canada for 1956-57 totaled 23.6 million bushels. This is down 29 percent from the 33.2 million bushels a year ago, and down 22 percent from the 5-year average of 30.3 million bushels.

World production of rye was estimated at 1,360 million bushels by the Foreign Agricultural Service. This compares with 1,485 million bushels in 1955 and the 1945-49 average of 1,530 million.

Table 21 .- Rye: Average price per bushel received by farmers, parity price, and price of No. 2 at Minneapolis, 1943-56

Year beginning July	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Average
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	Price received by farmers on 15th of month 1/												
1943	0.91	0.89	0.95	1.01	1.02	1.07	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.05	0.98
1944	1.07	1.08	1.02	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.11	1.12	1.21	1.09
1945	1.22	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.50	1.43	1.50	1.64	1.75	1.95	1.92	1.45	1.36
1946	1.76	1.62	1.91	1.99	2.07	2.18	2.18	2.33	2.81	2.47	2.45	2.40	1.94
1947	2.36	2.11	2.48	2.49	2.49	2.45	2.47	1.94	2.14	2.17	2.12	1.91	2.28
1948	1.72	1.46	1.39	1.43	1.51	1.47	1.44	1.23	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.13	1.43
1949	1.20	1.20	1.27	1.28	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.19	1.21	1.20	1.24	1.21	1.20
1950	1.26	1.25	1.29	1.27	1.32	1.38	1.48	1.58	1.57	1.61	1.61	1.60	1.31
1951	1.55	1.46	1.46	1.52	1.62	1.73	1.71	1.62	1.70	1.65	1.65	1.72	1.52
1952	1.75	1.77	1.73	1.74	1.79	1.73	1.65	1.57	1.58	1.49	1.40	1.28	1.72
1953	1.21	1.15	1.12	1.15	1.17	1.20	1.17	1.16	1.14	1.07	1.02	.99	1.29
1954	.99	1.08	1.25	1.20	1.18	1.14	1.18	1.16	1.12	1.06	1.06	1.03	1.22
1955	.90	.84	.87	.93	.90	.94	.95	.95	.98	1.01	1.01	.98	1.05
1956	1.09	1.13	1.20	1.21	1.24	1.20	1.22						
	Parity price 2/												
1943	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.21	
1944	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.23	
1945	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.31	1.33	
1946	1.41	1.43	1.42	1.47	1.50	1.51	1.54	1.58	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.64	
1947	1.64	1.67	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.75	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.79	1.79	1.79	
1948	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.75	
1949	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.73	3/1.65	1.65	1.65	1.67	1.70	1.71	
1950	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.77	1.79	1.73	1.73	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	
1951	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.69	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.68	
1952	1.68	1.68	1.67	1.66	1.65	1.65	1.71	1.69	1.70	1.69	1.69	1.66	
1953	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.72	1.71	
1954	1.69	1.71	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.68	
1955	1.67	1.66	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.69	1.69	
1956	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.71	1.35						
	Price of No. 2 at Minneapolis 4/												
1943	1.01	.95	1.01	1.08	1.11	1.20	1.27	1.22	1.24	1.27	1.19	1.12	1.08
1944	1.13	1.12	1.03	1.15	1.13	1.14	1.23	1.24	1.27	1.34	1.39	1.55	1.22
1945	1.53	1.44	1.51	1.64	1.84	1.75	1.98	2.13	2.36	2.70	2.84	---	1.72
1946	2.09	1.95	2.24	2.39	2.68	2.79	2.86	3.11	2.54	3.11	3.19	3.03	2.55
1947	2.54	2.47	2.82	2.85	2.82	2.77	2.76	2.41	2.56	2.53	2.41	2.25	2.65
1948	1.78	1.60	1.50	1.64	1.73	1.68	1.63	1.36	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.35	1.58
1949	1.45	1.38	1.43	1.46	1.42	1.46	1.43	1.34	1.39	1.40	1.44	1.42	1.42
1950	1.48	1.38	1.39	1.37	1.46	1.63	1.76	1.89	1.88	1.92	1.88	1.83	1.62
1951	1.79	1.64	1.66	1.82	1.93	2.05	2.04	1.92	2.03	1.94	1.93	2.04	1.79
1952	1.97	1.95	1.86	1.91	1.98	1.92	1.83	1.75	1.75	1.61	1.52	1.39	1.91
1953	1.27	1.25	1.16	1.23	1.25	1.29	1.31	1.25	1.15	1.12	1.10	1.06	1.23
1954	1.25	1.28	1.43	1.37	1.32	1.30	1.42	1.40	1.32	1.25	1.23	1.14	1.32
1955	1.04	1.05	1.11	1.06	1.03	1.16	1.16	1.22	1.22	1.24	1.16	1.15	1.13
1956	1.33	1.37	1.44	1.46	1.47	1.46	1.50						

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. U. S. marketing-year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State. Prices include an allowance for unredeemed loans at average loan rates. 2/ Computation parity prices: Average price in base period (August 1909 to July 1914=72 cents per bushel) X monthly index of prices paid by farmers, interest, and taxes, as revised January and October 1950 for the period 1926 through 1949. 3/ Parity prices beginning January 1950 are effective parity as currently published in Agricultural Prices, Agricultural Marketing Service. 4/ Monthly average of daily prices weighted by carlot sales. Compiled from the Minneapolis Daily Market Record.

Table 22.- Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1934-56

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance						
					Domestic						
	Carryover 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Food 2/	Feed 3/	Seed	Alcohol, spirits	Total	Exports 4/	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1934	14.9	16.3	11.2	42.4	8.0	4.8	8.6	10.2	31.6	5/	31.6
1935	10.8	56.9	2.3	70.0	6.9	21.8	8.7	12.9	50.3	5/	50.3
1936	19.7	24.2	4.0	47.9	7.0	13.9	10.0	11.6	42.5	0.2	42.7
1937	5.2	48.9	5/	54.1	5.9	17.9	9.1	6.1	39.0	6.6	45.6
1938	8.5	56.0	5/	64.5	6.8	19.8	9.7	5.5	41.8	.8	42.6
1939	21.9	38.6	5/	60.5	7.0	20.2	7.4	5.6	40.2	.7	40.9
1940	19.6	39.7	1.4	60.7	7.1	19.9	8.1	6.7	41.8	.2	42.0
1941	18.7	43.9	8.8	71.4	7.8	19.3	8.3	6.9	42.3	5/	42.3
1942	29.1	52.9	1.5	83.5	8.3	27.2	6.8	2.1	44.4	.5	44.9
1943	47.1	28.7	8.3	84.1	8.7	33.5	5.8	4.5	52.5	.6	53.1
1944	31.0	22.5	4.1	57.6	7.8	17.4	5.4	11.7	42.3	3.1	45.4
1945	12.2	23.7	2.0	37.9	6.7	8.8	4.5	8.3	28.3	7.2	35.5
1946	2.4	18.5	1.6	22.5	4.5	6.0	4.9	4.2	19.6	.6	20.2
1947	2.3	25.5	5/	27.8	4.6	5.6	5.0	6.6	21.8	2.7	24.5
1948	3.3	25.9	6.8	36.0	4.7	6.5	4.4	6.7	22.3	5.4	27.7
1949	8.3	18.1	9.0	35.4	4.7	5.7	4.8	4.9	20.1	5.8	25.9
1950	9.5	21.4	3.1	34.0	5.2	5.4	4.8	7.7	23.1	5.9	29.0
1951	5.0	21.5	1.3	27.8	5.4	5.6	4.1	4.2	19.3	4.6	23.9
1952	3.9	16.1	5.6	25.6	5.2	6.6	4.3	2.9	19.0	.3	19.3
1953	6.3	18.9	13.4	38.6	5.0	8.3	5.2	5.1	23.6	5/	23.6
1954	15.0	25.9	3.5	44.4	5.1	8.5	6.7	4.7	25.0	3.0	28.0
1955 6/	16.4	29.1	3.4	48.9	5.1	9.3	6.2	4.6	25.2	7.0	32.2
1956 6/	16.7	21.6	(3.4)	(41.7)							

1/ Farm and terminal stocks, 1934-42; beginning 1943, interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks; and beginning 1953, stocks owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC, also CCC-owned rye in transit to ports. The figure for July 1, 1943, 38.6 million bushels, excluding interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, was used in computing 1942-43 disappearance. 2/ Calculated from trade sources, 1934-44; from Bureau of the Census, 1945 to date. 3/ Residual item. 4/ Includes flour. 5/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 23.- Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1944-56

Period	Supply				Disappearance						
					Domestic						
	Stocks 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Food 2/	Feed 3/	Seed	Alcohol, spirits	Total	Exports 4/	Total
	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.
1944											
July-Dec.	30,985	22,525	3,295	56,805	3,685	13,498	4,997	8,642	30,822	393	31,215
Jan.-June	25,590	---	850	26,440	4,092	3,911	435	3,085	11,523	2,751	14,274
1945											
July-Dec.	12,166	23,708	1,869	37,743	3,410	6,622	4,127	6,495	20,654	3,848	24,502
Jan.-June	13,241	---	127	13,368	3,241	2,275	360	1,803	7,679	3,324	11,003
1946											
July-Dec.	2,365	18,487	865	21,717	2,475	4,780	4,482	1,407	13,144	205	13,349
Jan.-June	8,368	---	776	9,144	2,020	1,217	390	2,828	6,455	368	6,823
1947											
July-Dec.	2,321	25,497	41	27,859	2,359	3,188	4,598	1,981	12,126	1,441	13,567
Jan.-June	14,292	---	---	14,292	2,196	2,549	399	4,608	9,752	1,212	10,964
1948											
July-Dec.	3,328	25,886	2,040	31,254	2,414	3,655	4,079	3,701	13,849	259	14,108
Jan.-June	17,146	---	4,754	21,900	2,326	2,769	354	3,014	8,463	5,172	13,635
1949											
July-Dec.	8,265	18,102	7,436	33,803	2,438	4,426	4,442	2,003	13,309	3,288	16,597
Jan.-June	17,206	---	1,571	18,777	2,300	1,188	387	2,859	6,734	2,522	9,256
1950											
July-Dec.	9,521	21,403	2,319	33,243	2,629	2,885	4,417	4,012	13,943	836	14,779
Jan.-June	18,464	---	726	19,190	2,571	2,489	384	3,644	9,088	5,092	14,180
1951											
July-Dec.	5,010	21,517	835	27,362	2,668	2,438	3,752	2,348	11,206	423	11,629
Jan.-June	15,733	---	507	16,240	2,722	3,229	327	1,860	8,138	4,165	12,303
1952											
July-Dec.	3,937	16,146	1,638	21,721	2,641	4,638	3,956	935	12,170	316	12,486
Jan.-June	9,235	--	3,926	13,161	2,574	2,043	343	1,927	6,887	4	6,891
1953											
July-Dec.	6,270	18,894	11,941	37,105	2,582	5,740	4,768	2,307	15,397	1	15,398
Jan.-June	21,707	---	1,527	23,234	2,447	2,570	415	2,807	8,239	7	8,246
1954											
July-Dec.	14,988	25,935	3,446	44,369	2,557	5,953	6,140	2,278	16,928	1,068	17,996
Jan.-June	26,373	--	2	26,375	2,546	2,490	534	2,441	8,011	1,947	9,958
1955											
July-Dec.	16,417	29,055	3,376	48,848	2,557	6,419	5,692	2,220	16,888	3,380	20,268
Jan.-June	28,580	---	17	28,597	2,488	2,885	495	2,396	8,264	3,649	11,913
1956 5/											
July-Dec.	16,684	21,558	3,419	41,661	2,453	5,442	5,600	6/2,200	15,695	6,887	22,582
Jan.-June	19,079	---									

1/ Includes stocks in interior mills, elevators and wareshouses, stocks on farms, in terminals, and beginning 1953, stocks owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC, also CCC-owned rye in transit to ports. 2/ Calculated from trade sources, 1944; from Bureau of the Census, 1945 to date. 3/ Residual item. 4/ Includes flour. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Partly estimated.

Table 24.- Rye: Stocks, United States, by quarters, 1940-57

Year	January 1					April 1				
	Farm	Terminal market 1/	Interior mill, elevator, and warehouse 2/	CCC not otherwise accounted for 3/	Total	Farm	Terminal market 1/	Interior mill, elevator, and warehouse 2/	CCC not otherwise accounted for 3/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1940	21,000	10,540	---	---	31,540	14,500	10,138	---	---	24,638
1941	24,500	6,640	---	---	31,140	19,000	5,269	---	---	24,269
1942	22,400	17,474	---	---	39,874	16,400	17,551	---	---	33,951
1943	30,500	19,889	---	---	50,389	21,800	20,458	8,036	---	50,294
1944	13,500	21,051	7,557	---	42,108	8,325	21,148	6,147	---	35,620
1945	9,250	12,207	4,133	---	25,590	5,668	10,252	3,538	---	19,458
1946	6,476	4,544	2,221	---	13,241	2,946	3,113	1,379	---	7,438
1947	3,864	2,476	2,028	---	8,368	1,643	2,139	1,244	---	5,026
1948	7,058	4,072	3,162	---	14,292	4,357	1,521	2,179	---	8,057
1949	8,605	4,740	3,801	---	17,146	5,383	2,075	2,335	---	9,793
1950	4,566	9,338	3,302	---	17,206	3,237	7,321	2,535	---	13,093
1951	6,819	7,871	3,774	---	18,464	3,923	5,851	2,947	--	12,721
1952	6,531	6,344	2,858	---	15,733	3,478	5,321	1,930	---	10,729
1953	3,657	2,892	2,686	---	9,235	2,454	2,186	2,127	---	6,767
1954	6,828	11,028	3,851	---	21,707	5,582	9,811	3,327	12	18,732
1955	9,982	10,940	3,737	1,714	26,373	8,308	8,779	3,337	98	20,522
1956	13,728	8,369	6,454	29	28,580	10,976	4,296	8,320	22	23,614
1957	7,280	8,294	3,467	38	19,079					
	July 1					October 1				
1940	10,100	9,506	---	---	19,606	31,500	8,520	---	---	40,020
1941	13,100	5,639	---	---	18,739	35,000	17,243	---	---	52,243
1942	12,100	17,034	---	---	29,134	42,000	18,477	--	---	60,477
1943	15,300	23,309	8,505	---	47,114	21,500	22,907	8,568	---	52,975
1944	5,000	20,150	5,835	---	30,985	13,959	14,728	4,881	---	33,568
1945	3,030	6,599	2,537	---	12,166	12,837	4,732	3,301	---	20,870
1946	1,138	322	905	---	2,365	9,583	1,126	2,213	---	12,922
1947	575	1,024	722	---	2,321	13,172	3,824	4,328	---	21,324
1948	1,675	531	1,122	---	3,328	13,872	4,469	5,280	---	23,621
1949	3,273	2,993	1,999	---	8,265	8,249	5,435	3,965	---	17,649
1950	1,957	5,900	1,664	---	9,521	11,984	7,694	5,000	---	24,678
1951	1,688	2,006	1,316	---	5,010	10,473	6,183	3,893	---	20,549
1952	1,611	1,278	1,048	---	3,937	6,580	3,285	3,238	---	13,103
1953	1,494	3,630	1,145	1	6,270	10,955	6,240	3,961	---	21,156
1954	3,655	8,445	2,735	153	14,988	15,923	12,047	4,319	1,619	33,908
1955	3,951	6,496	4,381	1,589	16,417	19,860	8,932	8,324	1,687	38,803
1956	2,373	9,503	4,758	50	16,684	12,601	10,517	4,985	225	28,328

1/ From reports of the Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.
2/ Quarterly data not available prior to April 1943.
3/ Beginning April 1954, rye owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; aslo CCC-owned grain in transit. Other rye owned by CCC as well as rye outstanding under loan is included in other positions.

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT

Grain Marketing Facilities and Practices in South Carolina Marketing Research Report 138. October 1956

Grain Transportation Can Be Improved. Article in Agricultural Marketing, issue of February 1957. A.M.S.

Stocks of Grains, Oilseeds, and Hay, Farm and Off-farm Stocks, Revised Estimates by States, 1949-55. Statistical Bulletin 203. A.M.S., January 1957

Copies of the above may be obtained by writing to:

Marketing Information Division
Agricultural Marketing Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, 25, D.C.

Competitive Position of U. S. Farm Products Abroad, 1957. F.A.S., January 1957

Developing Foreign Markets for U. S. Farm Products-A Summary of Promotional Activity. F.A.S., January 1957

World Agricultural Situation, 1957. F.A.S., December 1956

Copies of the above may be obtained by writing to:

Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, 25, D.C.

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